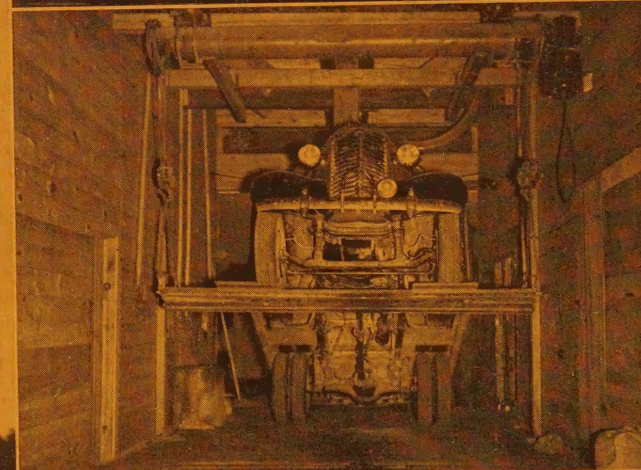
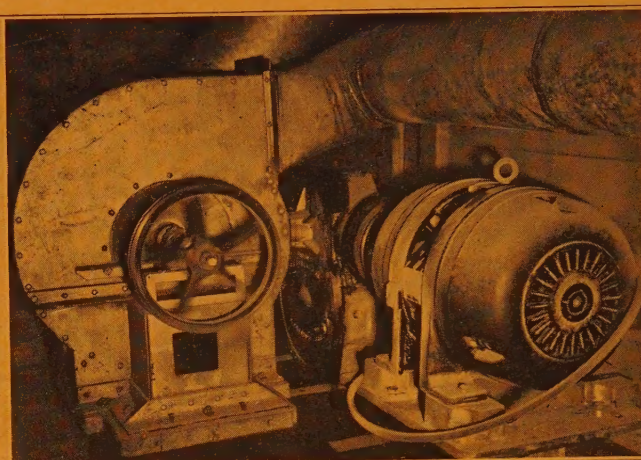
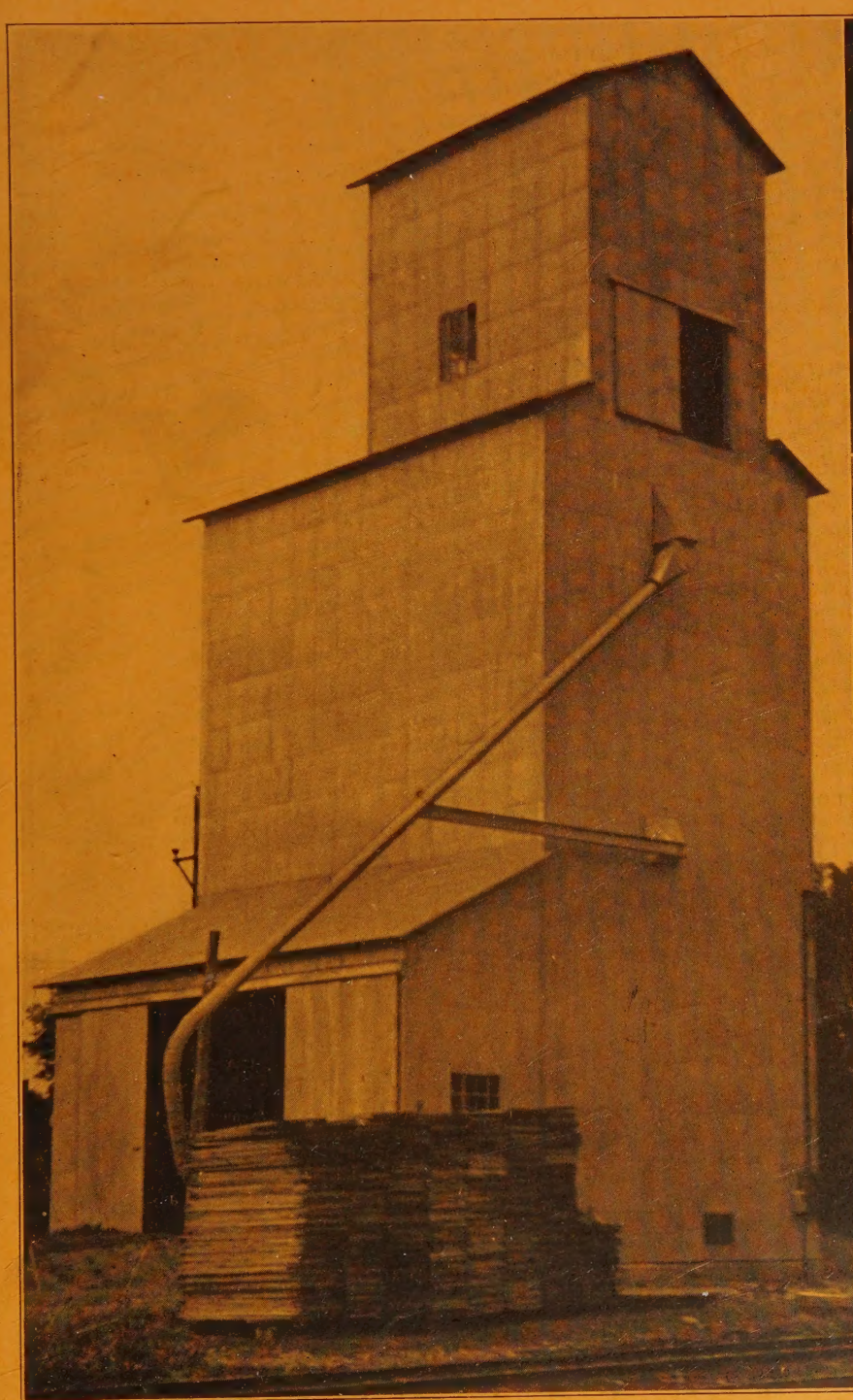


GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Left: New Elevator of H. J. Sterrenberg Grain Co., at Crescent City, Ill., has dock-type loading spout. Right top: Ventilating fan, head-drive and motor in cupola. Right center: 5 h.p. overhead truck lift in driveway. Right bottom: H. J. Sterrenberg delivers a sales talk to a customer.
[For description see page 339]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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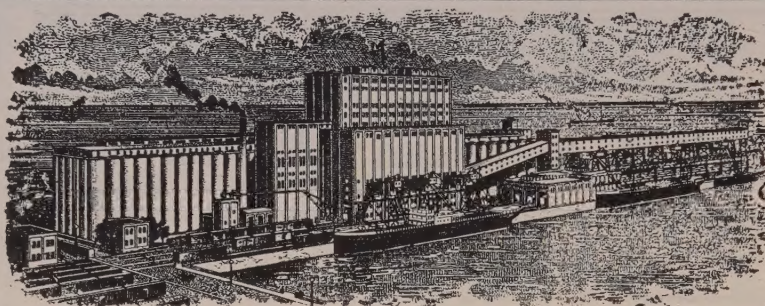
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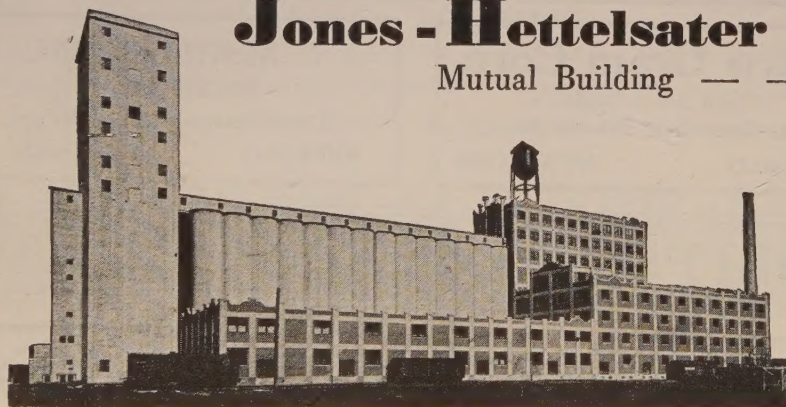
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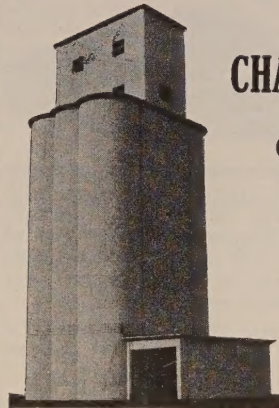
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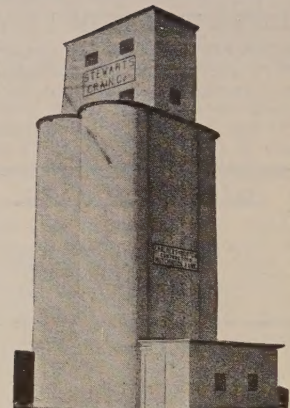
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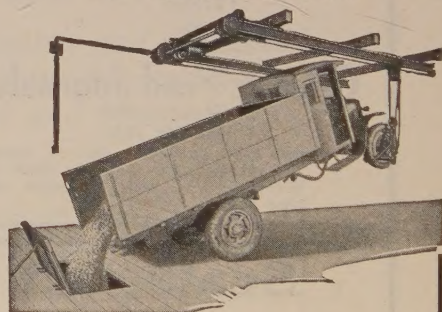
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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1939.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.

Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Charles S. Clark, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago.

D. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1939.

(Seal)

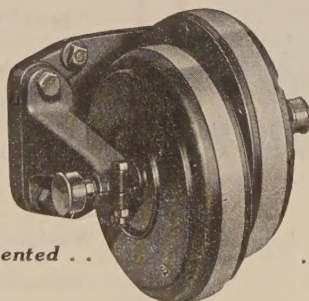
KATHERINE A. LYON,

Notary Public.

(My commission expires October 17, 1939.)

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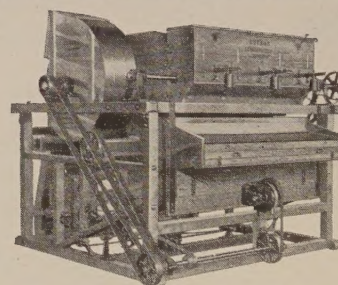
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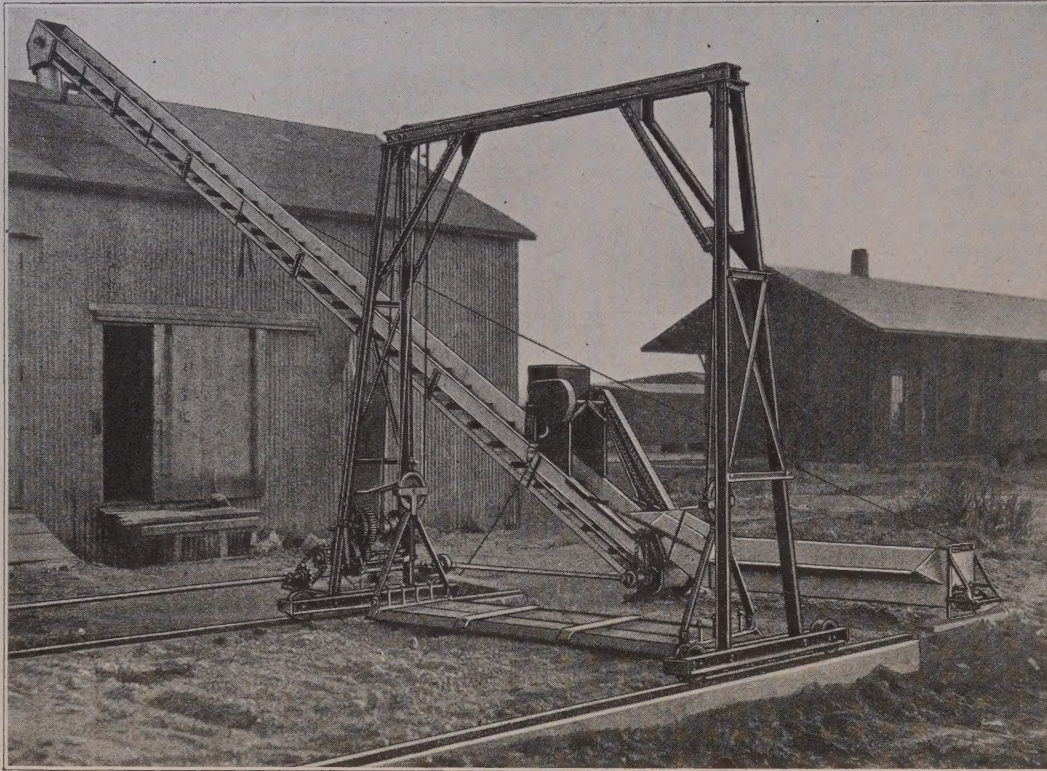
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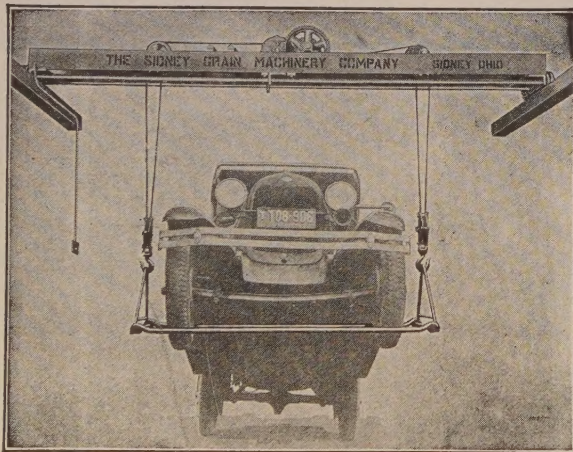
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 25, 1939

INASMUCH as many central markets have more storage room to spare than usual, the building of steel bins for country storage seems to have been unnecessary.

OVERHEAD cob storage bins which are so arranged as to facilitate the filling of farmers' wagons without shoveling will encourage farmers to haul a load of cobs back to the farm whenever they deliver grain to the elevator.

BUSINESS bereft of confidence and shivering with fear is in no mood to venture into new enterprises. It is not possible to promote prosperity by threatening to confiscate the profits of successful ventures.

WEAKLY CONSTRUCTED grain elevators and storage annexes have been collapsing with frequency that is most alarming. Bursting bins prove conclusively the folly of cheap construction. The lateral stress of deep storage bins is seldom given merited consideration by the average barn builder.

WHEAT BROWN shorts are not wheat "gray" shorts, as some flour millers are learning at the cost of a \$50 fine for misbranding. Even the cheap by-product of the mill has been standardized for the benefit of feeders.

MEN with modern facilities for handling grain and long experience in operating those facilities efficiently, doubt the ability of inexperienced government bureaucrats to market any grain as economically as men who have devoted their lives to the business.

BY WHAT right does a government bureau that does no marketing call itself a "marketing" service, when it is solely a statistical service. Is it the intent to delude the farmers into believing that the department of agriculture is actually buying and selling for their benefit?

WHEN, during the lapse of one month's time private statisticians reduce their estimate of the corn crop 46,000,000 bus. and the government crop reporting board raises its estimate 9,000,000 bus. for the same period of time the discrepancy needs explaining, if the public is to retain confidence in the statisticians.

ACREAGE reduction seems bad policy in time of war and when there is a possibility of a poor winter wheat crop this year. A big surplus of wheat is a real asset in time of war. Under the present abnormal conditions Congress might profitably consider an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act permitting farmers to produce all they can during the present emergency. Unless prompt action is taken the Congress which is now in session can be accused of being asleep at the switch.

THE GENERAL FREIGHT movement which always reaches its peak in mid-October, happily has reached its 1939 maximum without a car shortage in the United States, altho Canada has 35,000,000 bus. of wheat on track. It is urgent that this wheat be unloaded and the cars be placed back in service instead of being used as warehouses. The responsibility rests on the railroads to ascertain the receiving capacity at destinations and prevent congestion by prompt application of embargoes.

THE LOAN obtainable on the 1939 crop of corn has not yet been decided upon, but the government has so much money loaned out on stored corn now it does not seem likely that it will continue to lend 57c a bushel on sealed corn of the '39 crop. Only 50c a bushel was loaned on sealed corn of the 1937 crop and much of the loans on that crop have been resealed; however, borrowers may find some consolation in the reduction in the rate of interest on November 1st to 3%. This reduction should encourage the renewing of old loans as well as the sealing of 1939 corn for new loans.

WHEN THE AAA allotted the acreage for the 1940 wheat crop, it did not take into consideration the stubborn weather man who has persisted in dispensing a very dry menu for all winter wheat sections during the last eight weeks, so the acreage planted is far below that intended by AAA.

DEVELOPING hybrid corn seed by try-outs in the field is the slow and laborious method of the early workers that may be superseded by the mathematical method devised by the Minnesota Experiment Station, where the results are worked out with pencil and paper, with a reliable indication of the value of each double cross.

GRAIN BUYERS who keep a carbon copy of every scale ticket, certificate of weight and confirmation blank discourage recipients' altering the record given them. The carbon copy not only serves as a protection to the dealer issuing it, but it helps both parties to learn all the provisions of the contract even though the original copy be lost.

ITINERANT PEDDLERS have swindled so many citizens of the city of Dubuque that the Chamber of Commerce and merchants of the city are working for a new peddlers' ordinance that is designed to place a permanent check on all rackets of this character, so the gypsy truckers are very likely to avoid the city for a time at least.

SOYBEAN processors have shown a gratifying spirit of co-operation with growers and shippers continuously since the expansion of the industry began 10 years ago, in recognition of their requirement of an adequate supply of raw material and an indispensable outlet for the oil meal. How close they are willing to work is exemplified by the recent adjustment of the discounts taken on beans, that were green and supposed to be immature, from three-quarters of a cent to one-quarter of a cent.

THE ARGUMENT that corn should be stored in steel bins at the station where grown has no basis in fact. The theory that the cost of shipping back corn that has moved out would be saved if the next year's crop was short in that locality loses sight of the fact that in only a few corn growing regions is the crop annually adjusted to the local requirements. The cost and expense of storing corn every year for 7 years outweighs the cost of shipping in corn one year. The cost of shipping in corn is no bugaboo to feeders who do so regularly every year in certain localities. Nationally, think of the tremendous burden of storing corn every year from 1866 to 1913 when there was the first scarcity. Six years elapsed before the scarcity of 1919 and 15 more years before the scarcity of 1934.

BURSTING storage bins have been sounding loud the denouncement of blundering barn builders. If unable to obtain the services of an experienced builder, better avoid overloading your bins.

WEEVIL have been found in so much of the farm sealed grain delivered during the last eight weeks, grain buyers everywhere need to exercise closer inspection of every delivery else they are quite sure to find their plant thoroughly infested with grain destroying insects. While it is possible to blow grain infesting insects out of grain when the temperature is low, the use of insect killing fumigants is not very effective when the temperature falls below 60 degrees, so buyers' greatest protection will be found in carefully scrutinizing all receipts.

EVERY DEALER in grain recognizes the many uncertainties of grain values accompanying war and, naturally all are bitterly opposed to war. The citizens of the U. S. A. are against war almost to a man. All recognize that war means the destruction of many humans as well as much property and know that economic chaos generally follows in the wake of war. The sentiment against war each week is more vigorously outspoken, but so long as we have ambitious dictators dominating the weaker nations, unsettled economic conditions must prevail and merchants of all commodities must exercise greater caution and vigilance.

GRAIN SHIPPERS of any section can greatly increase the average returns from their shipments by inducing the grain growers of their community to join in a campaign for the planting of pure varieties of cleaned and tested seeds; thus, making it easy for buyers shipping grain from their station to realize a higher average price for the crops of any season. The farmer of north Texas who insisted he was planting Mediterranean Hard was much chagrined when convinced that the resulting crop contained fourteen different varieties of wheat. Few millers will bid for such a mongrel mixture and none will pay a premium for it.

FEED MERCHANTS DAYS and Nutritional Schools being conducted by the state experiment stations of New York and Ohio, whose leadership is fast being followed in other states, are educating the distributors and small feed mixers to discriminate in the feeds they pass on to their farmer patrons. Sellers of nostrums of no value to feeders of poultry or live stock are steadily being driven out of business by circulation of information from the experiment stations exposing the worthlessness of the much-touted ingredients, and the feed merchants having a valuable product to sell find strong support in the findings of the painstaking professors.

ETHYLENE, the gas that turns the skin of green oranges a ripe, golden yellow, is well worth study by soybean processors by reason of its effect on the stored bean, of greatly improving the taste and odor of the oil extracted.

THE APPROACH of cold weather will prompt every grain elevator operator to clean up all floors and remove rubbish from within and around the elevator so as to discourage rats from converting the plant into a winter resort. If any holes remain from last winter's visitors, they should be filled with creosote, tar or broken glass and cribs built on the ground or with floors close to the ground, should be given a thorough cleaning and a sprinkling of sulphur before filling with new corn.

THE DELIVERY of grain to country elevators in larger and larger units has made obsolete all of the old time small capacity scales and increased the necessity for the more frequent inspection and correction of the larger scales installed to meet the growing demand for quicker weighing and more reliable weights. Every grain buyer fully appreciates the necessity of keeping his receiving scales in condition to give accurate weights every time and all are distinctly disposed to do everything in their power to protect their own bank account against overweights and their customers against underweights. The buyers whose scales can always be depended upon to give accurate weights have nothing to fear from slanderous tongues.

The Export Grain Trade and the War

Conditions surrounding the export grain trade in the war that began in 1939 are decidedly different from those obtaining at the beginning of the world war in 1914.

At that time very little had been done in advance in creating government controls, and the immediate effect was disrupting. The British formed the Wheat Export Co. with offices in New York, and even attempted to extend their buying into the interior direct to country shippers, a course they were persuaded to abandon.

Now most of the neutrals of Europe had peace-time governmental controls of the grain trade years before the beginning of the present war. The British find the United States wheat trade in complete control of the American Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation; and the United States Government, thru its Maritime Commission, owns most of the ships of American registry.

United States grain will continue to go abroad under negotiations conducted by private exporters. The government will take all the risk, pay a subsidy, and even as in cotton finance the delivery abroad.

A Machine Husking Contest to Attract Trade

Many grain elevator operators could bring themselves and their elevators into prominence in their communities by fostering some such community feature as the new type husking contest with which the name of the Lazier Seed Co. at Rochelle, Ill., is becoming associated. The new feature of the husking contest is that it is pitting machine against machine instead of man against man. Leading makes of corn pickers, driven by farmer owners, will go into a 40-acre field of hybrid corn on an appointed day, pick and husk out two 80 rod rows each, be judged on the speed, cleanliness, and completeness of their work, receive demerits for shattered corn, and dropped or missed ears.

Sales of farm machinery have climbed ahead by leaps and bounds since the low point of the depression, primarily because the W.P.A. created a scarcity among farm workers. To get his plowing, planting and harvesting done, the farmer has been forced to get machinery.

The Rochelle project is a simple modernization of an old idea that will unquestionably draw a big attendance of farmers from surrounding counties, and create trade for its sponsors. Undoubtedly country elevator operators can build trade for themselves by using adaptations of similar ideas involving the products they handle.

Grain Shippers Should Demand a Simplified R. R. Rate Schedule

Railroad officials, faced with the question of reducing rates to meet truck and barge competition, complain, "The moment we make a reduction in one section of the country, we are met with a great volume of objections from similar interests in other parts of the country. Either they want the same reductions, or they do not want those sections receiving reductions to enjoy such advantages as may follow. The moment we make any change in the rate structure, special privilege is demanded by the whole pack."

Railroad operators would like to know just where and how far they must reduce rates to hold grain traffic to the rails, and what adjustments will get the job done and still show some profit on their services. But when they receive a thousand different opinions from a thousand different individuals and groups in the same trade, they find it very confusing.

Maybe the time is here for the grain dealers to get together thru their ass'ns and crystallize their convictions into a single uniform program that will help the railroads to help themselves. A single program, with the weight of a united trade, will exert many times the influence of differing and confusing individual plans.

Faster and Cleaner Elevators in Demand

For years country elevator operators have struggled along with antiquated facilities that have required an unnecessary amount of manual labor and long hours to empty the receiving pits or a bin in order to expedite the unloading of trucks the next day. Some builders of new elevators have greatly improved their handling facilities and reduced the labor required to expedite the movement of grain from trucks to box cars by doubling the elevating capacity of their single leg or else by installing a large capacity shipping leg so as to load out grain that is ready for market without interfering with receiving operations.

Larger receiving pits, faster legs and an increased number of storage bins not only facilitates the separate binning of grain of different kinds and grades, but assists and encourages the more accurate grading of all receipts as well as the closer classification of grain prepared for shipment.

Numerous bins facilitate the grading of all receipts in keeping with the rules learned by shippers who have attended any of the grain grading schools which have been held at many central points during recent years. It should be easy for country grain buyers who have a number of bins at their command to grade accurately both receipts and shipments and the increased returns as a result of their careful work should reward them beyond measure.

Providing each bin with a hopper bottom facilitates and expedites the turning or shipment of all grain and forces the shovel brigade out of the business. Dust tight sheet iron leg casings which are vented through the roof should help to keep down the dust. All elevator operators are anxious to minimize the dust in the basement and in the cupola and many have reduced the dust to a minimum by connecting exhaust fans to boots and heads. Few elevator operators wallow in grain dust through preference. All can get rid of much of this dirt and reduce the dust explosion and fire hazard without great expense.

The demand of the day is for real improvement in the mechanical facilities of every grain handling plant so as to do away with long hours and shoveling service. Improved highways, larger and larger trucks together with combines and machine corn pickers who have

speeded up elevator receipts and the elevator owner who is able to meet all the requirements of this rush of each kind of grain to market is sure to get a lion's share of the business and should profit greatly from modernizing his facilities in keeping with the rushing needs of the time.

Personal Injury Liability in Grain Handling Plants

The liability of an employer for an injury sustained by a worker is a creation of state or federal statute. These laws are much the same in the many states that have enacted workmen's compensation laws, and are usually administered by a state commission.

In addition a few states have enacted occupational diseases laws.

With the creation of liability by statute the old defense of contributory negligence has gone by the board. It is usually sufficient that the injury was sustained during the hours that the employee was serving his master.

Grain dealers new in the business and some who have been fortunate in having had no cases of injury to employees are going along unaware of the risk of heavy awards by state industrial commissions for injury of employees.

The wide range of possible accidents to workmen is indicated by the following cases that have come before the courts:

Martin J. Hahn broke his arm while throwing a belt in the grain elevator at Plymouth, Minn.

While starting engine a man had his arm broken in the elevator of the Torpin Grain Co.

Crawling under a moving shaft led to death of the worker and judgment against the Peavey Elevator Co.

While riding car from elevator down incline track an employe of the Republic Elevator Co. was injured.

John Enright recovered \$10,000 for loss of leg while operating power shovel in elevator of Geo. A. Seaverns, Chicago.

Entering a grain tank to sweep, P. White was caught by the outflow and suffocated in the Kentucky Public Elevator.

For crushing between two box cars by operation of car puller judgment was given against the Fort Worth Elevators Co.

A boy who lost his life by going into a bin by order was not guilty of contributory negligence, according to the Supreme Court of Iowa.

A customer at elevator caught foot between grating and scale platform and got judgment against a Minnesota elevator operator.

Raking obstruction out of corn mill by hand led to injury by hands being caught between the rolls in the plant of the Nelson Grain Co.

Elevator operator held liable to one not an employe permitted to sweep up grain and pick up sticks in Fleischmann Malting Co. v. Mrkacek.

Risk of defective drum of car puller was not assumed by the employe, one Spencer, who got judgment against the Updike Grain Company.

Because the loose pulley for shifting belt had been taken off, A. E. Norris got judgment against the elevator company at Elm-dale, Mich.

Air leaked out of the cylinder of the air dump, letting it down and causing injury for which C. G. Bailey recovered from the Geis-Price Grain Co.

A steam boiler exploded in a separate building and killed a stenographer, and the Commission of Appeals of Texas held the death compensable.

While cleaning away cobs from a chute a workman was injured and the Kansas City Court of Appeals gave judgment against the Farmers Elevator Co.

A screw conveyor for unloading corn from cars was unguarded and a negro worker aged 17 had leg ground off and was given damages by the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Fumes from carbon tetrachloride used in fumigating a bin for weevil injured Steve Clark, foreman for the Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, and he got judgment for \$15,000.

Exertion of lifting sacks of seed brought on eye hemorrhage for which the Supreme Court of Wyoming gave Clarence Scrogg compensation from the Associated Seed Growers.

Dust in the air in the hold of ships led to an award of two-thirds of his weekly wages for life to Chas. J. Sweeney, a grain scooper of Buffalo, N. Y., under the federal law, for revival of latent tuberculosis.

Shifting a belt over a pulley in the grain elevator of the Red Lake Falls Milling Co. led to injury that gave the employe, W. A. Sorseleil, judgment, because the plant was not equipped with a belt shifter.

After an employer has done everything humanly possible to safeguard lives and limbs of his employes and customers and trespassers, there still are many accidents it is impossible to foresee, and against which the only protection is insurance.

Insurance policies are written to cover every contingency and are obtainable at moderate cost.

Buyer Can Not Demand a Rebate in Guise of "Brokerage"

Judge Biggs of the Third Circuit Court, Philadelphia, in the decision against the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., for violating the Robinson-Patman Act said:

The question presented for our consideration is simply whether or not the vendee may be compensated for services rendered by the vendee's agent acting as agent for the vendors. It is obvious that dual representation by agents opens a wide field for fraud and oppression. Conflicting interests are always engaged when an attempt is made by buyers and sellers to arrive at a market price for commodities. We entertain no doubt that it was the intention of Congress to prevent dual representation by agents purporting to deal on behalf of both buyer and seller.

The agent cannot serve two masters, simultaneously rendering services in an arm's length transaction to both.

In short, a buying and selling service cannot be combined in one person.

In upholding the constitutionality of Paragraph (c), the Court stated that:

Congress is not required to limit the exercise of its power under the commerce clause upon the effect of forbidden acts in particular instances. It may proceed generally for the protection of commerce in general, expressing its disfavor of certain acts as hurtful to competition in such terms as it sees fit so long as it does not transgress the boundaries imposed by the Constitution.

The practice of paying brokerage, or sums in lieu of brokerage, to buyers or their agents by sellers was found by Congress to be an unfair trade practice resulting in damage to commerce. Paragraph (c) prohibits such practice. We conclude that Congress has properly exercised its power to the end that the named abuse may be done away with.

Your Boomerang

When a bit of kindness hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a bit of laughter gets ye
An' yer spine is feeling proud,
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a soul that's feeling blue,
For the moment that you sling it
It's a boomerang to you.

Jack Crawford.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Chloropicrin for Weevil?

Grain & Feed Journals: Where can chloropicrin be purchased and how is it used to kill weevil?—A. J. Balski, Catawissa, Pa.

Ans.: Chloropicrin may be purchased of any wholesale drug house. It is a liquid that evaporates into a gas after being sprinkled in a bin. Use nearly one pound to 1,000 cubic feet of space and let stand over night in a tight bin.

The gas is not explosive, and does not injure the grain.

If used to fumigate flour in sacks the flour must be aired out for many days before baking. Avoid breathing the gas.

Feeds Sold thru Grocery Stores?

Grain & Feed Journals: To what extent do grocery and country general stores sell starting, growing and laying mash and scratch feed?—Erie B. Savage, Jr., General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ans.: Only a wild guess can be made as to the volume sold thru this channel.

Travels thru the country lead to the conviction that the tonnage or dollar volume of poultry feeds moving thru these outlets is comparatively small, considering the total volume of business.

In Michigan, however, the chain stores do an extensive business in poultry feeds, frequently using poultry feeds as leaders to attract farm trade.

In Wisconsin wholesale feed plants are also purveyors of groceries and associated lines. This is true in Missouri, in some of the western and all of the southern states.

In the heaviest poultry production centers such as Iowa, central Indiana, Ohio and others the largest share of poultry feeds is sold by country grain elevators and regular feed stores.

Oat and Corn Products on FSCC "Buy" List

Under authority from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. accepted offers on rolled oats until the afternoon of Oct. 18, on whole or degerminated corn meal and grits until the afternoon of the 14th, in a buying program calling for about 45,000,000 lbs. of rolled oats cereal, around 360,000 bbls. of corn meal, and 90,000 bbls. of corn grits. Purchases were to be for distribution to families on relief rolls, and for use on school free lunch programs.

Successful bidders in the corn products purchase program are required to buy an equivalent quantity of loan corn from the Commodity Credit Corp. to relieve this organization of some of the 1937 corn it received last winter in liquidation of corn loans. The "equivalent" means one bushel turn up at the same elevator within 10 days, of shelled corn for each 54 lbs. of whole corn meal or grits, and each 33½ lbs. of degerminated corn meal and grits.

Rapid City, S. D.—The Federal Trade Commission has cracked down on the Tri-State Milling Co., of this city, for making exaggerated claims for its flour. No one in the trade is fooled by this sales talk that its brands are better than any other flours, but the commission evidently fears that citizens are so gullible they will swallow the statements that Trisco Flours have greater strength, higher protein content, higher absorption factor, make more loaves of bread per bag than all winter wheats, or that its Swan's Down Flour contains all the food elements necessary for health. Punctilious politicians are straining every muscle to find fault with modern business.

Area of Production Under Wage and Hour Law

Under Section 13 (a) (10) of the wage and hour law a person handling or storing agricultural commodities is employed within the area of production when the materials come from farms in the general vicinity and when the number of employees in the same work does not exceed seven.

If the establishment is situated in a town of more than 2,500 population it is held not to be in the area of production. The color, sex or age of the population has no bearing on the area.

If the materials are hauled more than ten miles the establishment is held not to be in the area of production. If hauled by a blind horse on Saturday or Sunday area would be changed.

The foregoing are the interpretations placed on the law by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, who has recently resigned. It remains to be seen whether the army engineer who succeeds him as administrator will discover how ridiculous it is to couple the number of employees with area of production, and strike out all reference to number of employees.

From Abroad

Hungary has an estimated surplus of 44,000,000 to 48,000,000 bus. of wheat, including the old crop. A large percentage is earmarked for Germany and Italy.

Jamaica—Negotiations for importation into Jamaica of flour, rice, corn meal, wheat, corn, peas, beans, and potatoes may not be entered into without previous written authority from the government, according to a Sept. 15 order issued under the Jamaican Defense Regulations, reports the American Consulate General at Kingston.

Mexico—The Mexican Ministry of Finance on Sept. 5, authorized the country's Com'ite of Appraisals of and Subsidies to Foreign Commerce to purchase about 197,000 bus. of corn in a 60-day period following the date named. Imports are to be made at a cost not exceeding 165 pesos per ton (74c per bu.) at the Sept. 5 rate of exchange. Imported corn is to be handled by the National Warehouses of Deposit, S. A.

Eire—The Government of Eire has restricted exportation, except under license, of wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, oilseed cake and oilseed meal, hay and straw, dried and preserved yeast, molasses, meat meal, meat and bone meal, fish meal, and brewers and distillers grains, under an Emergency Powers Order, effective Sept. 17, reports the American Consulate General, at Dublin. Purpose is to conserve supplies of these commodities, which are imported primarily from the United Kingdom and from European countries.

Brazil is promoting corn growing under the decree of July 20, whereby any grower with a minimum of about 60 acres of land if registered with the department of agriculture may request and receive technical assistance in cultivating and classifying his product. Corn exports may be made only by those traders, agents, etc., who are registered with the department, and all corn destined for export through the ports of the state must be classified. The bureaucrats will soon tell the farmer when to arise, what and when to do, a slave to the swivel chair loafers.

Washington News

The Supreme Court of the United States on Oct. 20 postponed for two weeks its hearing on price fixing provisions of the 1937 bituminous coal act.

The Oct. 20 announcement by the A.A.A. of terms and conditions for 1940 parity gratuities on wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco places the agriculturist more completely under the yoke, in that all crops must be limited to the acreage allotment of his farm, and he can not receive wheat parity payment (bribes) and at the same overplant other crops, including other farms in which he may have an interest.

Backers of H.R. 6468, the cost-of-production farm bill, promise an attempt to force the measure thru the House at the special neutrality session of Congress, according to Representative Lemke. Senator Frazier, sponsor of S. 570, the companion measure in the Senate, has said he would make an effort to bring the bill on the floor of the Senate, if opportunity offered. If all U. S. A. producers were guaranteed the cost of production, who would contribute taxes to pay the bill?

The F.C.I.C. predicts that during the second year of its operation more than 300,000 insurance contracts on the 1940 wheat crop will be in force, compared with approximately 170,000 on which farmers paid premiums in 1939. As of Oct. 5 more than 272,000 paid-up applications for 1940 "all-risk" wheat crop insurance had been made by winter wheat growers in 31 states. On the 272,000 contracts 9,992,886 bus. wheat has been paid as premiums, to insure the production of 70,640,694 bus. Drouth is also trying to reduce the acreage of winter wheat.

A dozen senators and three times that many members of the House of Representatives appeared before the Com'ite for Reciprocity Information of the State Department to protest vigorously against the negotiation of the Argentine reciprocal trade agreement. Most of these representatives were from the Middle West and indicated clearly that the adoption of a treaty making so many concessions on agricultural products would alienate their support of the reciprocal trade agreement plan. All those, either official or unofficial, speaking for a possible reduction in duties on flaxseed and linseed oil opposed the plan of altering the present duties with the single exception of the representative of the American/Argentine Chamber of Commerce.—Archer - Daniels - Midland Co.

Interest rate on loans to farmers by the C.C.C. will be reduced Nov. 1 from 4 to 3 per cent per annum.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 4. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 12, 13, 14. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Huron, S. D.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 29, 30. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

June 20. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

Elevator on Owned Land for Independence

Recognizing a new drift in the handling of grain, and wishing to be in a position to deal with any form of transportation that would show him the greatest return on the corn, oats and soybeans he handles, H. J. Sterrenberg, of H. J. Sterrenberg Grain Co., successor to Harlan & Sterrenberg, at Crescent City, Ill., had his new elevator built on his own land.

The old elevator, which was razed by a fire, had rested partly on railroad land, partly on elevator owned property. To put the new elevator entirely on owned property, the new structure was erected five feet farther away from the T. P. & W. railroad's sidetrack.

Trucks were kept in mind in the specifications for the new elevator. Altho the new elevator is small in size, with capacity for only 17,000 bus., it rests on reinforced concrete foundation and basement walls 12 and 16 inches thick, and its 30 ft. driveway has door clearances 14 ft. wide and 12 ft. high, with plenty of additional room under the overhead bins to allow for tipping long trucks in unloading.

Grain receiving facilities in the driveway include a 500 bu. steel lined receiving sink, covered with a 6x4 ft. grate, and a new 5 h.p. Webster overhead truck lift with flexible cradle for lifting the front ends of both light and heavy trucks. This truck lift is carried on its own frame, independent of the driveway walls, and has an 18 ft. travel. Four strands of cable run thru sheaves to lift the cradle. Half of the speed reduction necessary between the motor and the cradle is made thru these cables, keeping the lift quiet.

The elevator cribbing is 21x30 ft. on the foundation, extends 44 ft. from the workfloor to the plate, and is surmounted by a 22 ft. cupola. Under the deep bin bottoms the basement is 4 ft. 10 inches deep. The 10 ft. square boot pit reaches down another 10 ft. for steep drainage of grain from all bins and from the receiving sink.

The elevator has six bins. Four are deep bins. Two are over the 30 ft. driveway that passes thru the house. The double floors of the overhead bins are supported by 8x10 inch wood beams. Main bins are braced with 16x7 inch I beams. Both main and overhead bins are reinforced with corner rods every two feet up the height of the bins.

In the top of each bin, a few inches from the end of the bin spout, is suspended a wood block. This is a breaker block. It breaks the force of grain streaming from the end of the spout, and prevents undue wear on bin walls that would otherwise be forced to deflect the stream.

Principal machinery in the new elevator is a leg, a shipping scale, the truck lift, and a ventilating fan. The 13 inch rubber covered cup belt in the leg carries 12x6 inch Calumet cups on 10 inch centers over a head pulley that rides on self-aligning roller bearings. The leg is driven by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse inclosed motor thru a Howell worm-gear head drive.

The motor shaft also carries a sheave, with a V belt, to run a ventilating fan connected with the head and vented to the outside with 12 inch trunking. It creates a little more draft than is necessary and at the time the accompanying photos were taken it was disconnected until a steel dust bin could be erected next to the elevator to hold the dust it pulled out of the leg in keeping the elevator clean.

The leg discharges into a Hall distributor, which may be set from the workfloor to discharge into any of the six bins, or into the 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale. A butterfly valve in the hopper under the shipping scale directs grain thru the carloading spout, or thru a truck loading spout that leads back to the elevator driveway.

The truck loading spout is six inches in diameter, and has a 2½ ft. rigid loading tip attached to its flexible end. The spout is counterbalanced for ease in reaching truck boxes. Other

spout openings are fitted in the bottoms of the overhead bins and about 16 ft. up the walls of the deep bins so that grain can be run from these bins by gravity without operating the leg should occasion demand.

An 8 inch dock type Webster loading spout swings out from the side of the elevator on a hinged I beam brace to reach across the 33 ft. from the elevator to the sidetrack of the T. P. and W. railroad. When not in use this loading spout folds back against the elevator, and its end is tied to a stout post for security.

The elevator is covered with 28 gauge galvanized, corrugated sheets of steel. Builder Louis B. Meyer ran the steel sheeting of the roof under the cornices to connect with the siding, and grounded the corners of the building for lightning protection.

Crescent City is in the heart of a big corn, oats, and soybean producing section of Illinois. In addition to the elevator, the H. J. Sterrenberg Grain Co. has 8,000 bus. of storage space in a double crib on its own land, about 50 ft. from the elevator. A chain and bucket elevator handles ear corn into this crib. From it corn is shelled in the customary manner with a portable sheller, and trucked the few feet to the elevator. While the new elevator was under construction, the crib served Sterrenberg as an elevator and continued him as an active buyer of grain.

Not altogether successful was the Sterrenberg effort toward independence in operation. The only railroad in the country that would risk Illinois Commerce Commission disapproval promptly classified the Sterrenberg elevator along with the general public, spotted the cars he ordered at the city's team track, half a mile from the elevator. Finally he was forced to sign a short time lease to handle current business required to move by rail.

See outside front cover for photos illustrating this elevator.

Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa., and Salt Lake County, Utah, were added Oct. 4 to the localities in which the F.S.C.C. is distributing foods on the stamp plan. It is operating in Rochester, N. Y.; Dayton, O.; Seattle, Wash.; Birmingham, Ala.; Des Moines, Ia., and Pottawatomie County, Okla.

C. C. C. Loans

As of Sept. 30 the Commodity Credit Corporation reports owning 8,401,301 bus. wheat, 7,122,376 bus. corn and 6,893,107 bales cotton.

As security for wheat loans on Form B, 1938, the C.C.C. held 3,892,179 bus. As security for wheat loans on Form B, 1939, 119,357,128 bus. was held, nearly all by banks under the C.C.C. guaranty against loss, the C.C.C. directly holding as security for \$3,573,571.43, and the banks as security for \$79,829,740.52 advance.

Of the 1938 Form A wheat loans disbursed amounting to \$12,971,047.43 there is outstanding still \$2,260,034.12, none held by banks. Of the total 1938 Form B loans of \$34,089,504.91 disbursed, all but \$37,494.59 has been paid off or settled by the government taking over the wheat.

The four corn loans of 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37 have been settled, amounting respectively to \$121,276,173.81; \$4,323,793.32; \$8,772,862.22, and \$46,031.82 disbursed.

Besides the 7,122,376 bus. of corn actually owned outright by the C.C.C. it is holding as collateral for the 1937-38 loan 4,088 bus.; for the 1938 loan, 27,003,948 bus.; and for the 1938-39 loan, 226,723,285 bus., the total owned and collateral being 260,853,376 bus., none of the corn loans being held by banks.

The C.C.C. is still holding \$15,565,638.57 of the \$16,587,237.60 disbursed on the corn loan of 1938, and \$131,061,502.97 of the 1938-39 corn loan, which amounted to \$132,389,379.28.

Cotton loan disbursements have been \$781,271,048.65, against \$350,782,505.07 on wheat and corn together.

C.C.C. Corn Shipping Plan

"Warehousing Corn in Deficit Areas" is the title of a bulletin issued by the Nebraska Agricultural Conservation Com'te, giving rules governing the hauling of corn, as follows:

The state com'te will authorize delivery of corn to storage elevators located in deficit areas where there will be feeding demand, and approve charges to be paid by the C.C.C. in amounts not exceeding the following schedule when all additional charges, including handling, trucking and elevation are paid by the warehouseman who stores the corn:

10 to 25 miles, 1 cent bu; 25 to 50 miles, 2 cents; 50 to 75 miles, 3 cents; 75 to 100 miles, 4 cents; over 100 miles, 5 cents.

No allowance for trucking corn less than 10 miles farther than the distance to the designated delivery point. When possible, arrangements should be made to truck such corn direct from the farm to the warehouse in which the corn will be stored. County com'tes shall require that each truckload, upon leaving the farm, be weighed and sampled at the nearest approved scale.

The receiving warehouseman shall pay all handling, trucking and assembling charges which are not borne by the borrower. If any local warehouse expense is incurred in moving the corn, such expense shall be paid by the receiving warehouse. The warehouseman storing the corn may invoice C.C.C. for an amount not in excess of that provided in the above schedule. Such invoices must be certified by the county com'te, and submitted, in duplicate, to the corporation, together with the warehouse receipt and form covering the loan.

Mull Heads Minneapolis Chamber

J. A. Mull was elected the 46th president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Oct. 5.

Well familiar with the duties of the presidency, Mr. Mull took office Oct. 16. Continuously since October, 1929, he has been a representative of the terminal elevator interests on the Board of Directors of the Chamber, and his new office is preceded by terms both as first and second vice-president.

Mr. Mull "grew up" in the terminal elevator industry. As an executive in the terminal elevator division of F. H. Peavey & Co., he has become an outstanding local and national figure in the terminal elevator field.



J. A. Mull, Minneapolis, Minn., President-elect Chamber of Commerce

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Buyers Should Discount Machine Picked Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: New corn will soon be moving in volume, and the dealers who had so much grief last fall handling "picker" corn, with its snapped corn and husks should begin in time to specify that on any contracts for new corn, that the corn must be shucked or heavy discounts applied. Farmers can husk this corn if they will.—T. E. Hamman, Arcola, Ill.

Existing Facilities Efficient

Grain & Feed Journals: I feel that existing grain handling and marketing facilities have proved far more efficient than any government grain handling setup to date. If I did not think so, I would get out of the grain business.

We have handled a good deal of government loan wheat during the past year and have found that it takes twice the amount of work, at one-half the pay, as when wheat is handled thru the regular trade channels.

I can see no reason for handling this wheat for less than the regular commission or at a loss. I can see no effort being made on the part of those in charge of the farm program to economize in any way except at the expense of the grain trade.—Earl B. Baker, Grain, Attica, Kan.

Grain Shippers' Losses in Transit

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain shippers will find interesting the record taken from the files of the Katy Lines, showing loss in weights in a string of cars weighed into a Texas Terminal. The percentages of losses on this inter-market movement speak volumes for the high standard of grain weights.

On these cars, originated at five separate markets, including Amarillo, Greenville, Ft. Worth, Enid and Kansas City . . . 413 lbs. was the maximum average loss. 141½ lbs. the minimum average loss. And while the record does not show it can be safely presumed that all were 90 cap. cars or more. Ft. Worth's chief Weigh Master, Walter L. Goodwin, is justly proud of the minimum average loss, which is the record of the market in which he supervises weighing.—Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, J. G. Campbell, Sec'y, Fort Worth, Tex.

CCC Demanding Too Much of Country Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: I believe the C.C.C. demands too much of the country elevators. The handling charge the first year (4c) was nearer right.

Of course we do not know how long this will continue. The Government has jumbled up every business it has gotten into and the grain trade is no exception. Some persons seem to think our Government should do things it was never intended to do.

If we could perfect ourselves and our Government then it might be sane for us to try to get into war with a country or two and tell them how to do things, but as it is, it seems to me that we have plenty to do if we run our own Government and businesses efficiently.—Kingsdown Coop. Equity Exch., G. M. Porter, mgr., Kingsdown, Kan.

Pay Grain Dealer for Lost Volume

Grain & Feed Journals: Regular channels have demonstrated themselves the most efficient, economical method of passing grain from the producer to the consumer.

The government is paying the farmer well for the acres he takes out of production. Why shouldn't the government pay the elevator operators a reasonable return on loan grain to make up for some of the lost volume caused by curtailed production?—George H. Young, Marsland Grain Co., Marsland, Neb.

Boom in Building Awaits Gainful Grain Business

Grain & Feed Journals: Many new grain elevators are needed and much repair work needs to be done in existing elevators, but short crops in western Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado have held back improvements.

Uncertain grain markets have played a part, leading many grain dealers to handle grain on such small margins that they cannot afford to make needed improvements, or build new elevators. Truckers have contributed to their distress, taking a large volume away from the elevators, hauling to central markets at rates much lower than current rail charges, and doing their buying direct from the growers.—Elvtr. Builder.

Weevil Worrying Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: Just about a year ago we wrote our friends about the risk of buying farm stored wheat, and stressed the need for treating and turning wheat stocks in country elevators.

This year is worse than last. Reports have been reaching us of weevil in new wheat as it comes from the threshing machines. This year's harvesting and threshing season saw high humidity, which was conducive to the propagation of weevil. Brown weevils, or bran bugs, like to congregate in groups, and this habit leads to hot spots in the wheat they infest in a very short time.

Too much attention cannot be given to stored wheat. We suggest elevators turn stocks every 10 days, check bins for warm spots every three or four days, and treat for weevil every 30 days until the elevator operator is sure all weevil are exterminated.—Lucian A. Garner, Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Watch Grades of New Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain dealers need to grade new soybeans carefully as they are delivered to the elevator. Recent receipts of new soybeans in the Indianapolis market have been grading a little better than early receipts, with fewer very green beans. The percentage of damaged beans may be decreasing, but so far the percentage of "foreign material" is still running high. Use special soybean sieves when grading new beans. Soybeans cannot be properly and accurately graded without them.

Soybean processors will soon fill their contracted storage space with the enormous crop. It behooves country elevator operators to make available space ready to store soybeans pending movement to processing plants. Remove sticks, stones, cinders and other foreign material before storing the beans. Then you won't have to worry about this foreign ma-

terial being caught by the inspectors when the beans are shipped to market.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gov't Buros Consolidated

The hay, feed and seed division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been placed within the newly created grain and seed division, which will administer also the work of the old grain division and the enforcement of the Federal Seed Act, all in charge of E. J. Murphy.

Other activities include standardization and inspection work on grains, hay, rice, soybeans, dry edible beans, and field peas; seed verification and dockage inspection services.

W. A. Davidson, who has been acting in charge of the enforcement of the Federal Seed Act, will continue to head that activity within the new division.

E. O. Pollock, formerly engaged in hay standardization, inspection and extension work in the department, and at present attached to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in connection with its wheat export program, will be transferred to the new grain and seed division to act as first assistant to the officer in charge.

It is rumored that the Rumanian government is accepting only Swiss francs or dollars in payment for grain exports.

New Head of Government Grain Division

Enforcement of the Grain Standards Act thru the medium of the Federal Grain Supervision which licenses all inspectors is one of the many functions of the reorganized Bureau of Agricultural Economics, formerly in charge of the late E. C. Parker, and now known as the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Edward J. Murphy, the new head of the service, since 1921, has been first assistant to the officer in charge of the Grain Division, and takes office fully informed on the supervision of approximately 400 licensed grain inspectors, standardization and inspection research on grains and rice, and co-operative educational activities among growers and dealers in the use of the official grain standards.

He is a graduate of Georgetown University and has been admitted to practice at the bar.



Edward J. Murphy, Washington, D. C., new head of Federal Grain Supervision Service.

Interstate Trade Barriers

By A. H. MARTIN, JR., director Marketing Laws Survey, Washington, D. C.

Barrier laws have been enacted under four types of powers, traditionally delegated and reserved to the states under our Constitution:

1. The power of taxation;
2. The state's police power in the protection of health, which includes the power to quarantine and to impose embargoes;
3. The general regulatory powers in the interest of public safety and morals;
4. The sovereign proprietary powers in regard to conservation of natural resources and ownership of public works and property.

Practically every state is guilty of having erected some kind of barrier law. Certain barriers, however, tend to localize with reference to particular geographic regions. The motor vehicle situation is an example.

Registration fees imposed on commercial trucks in all the states, on their face, are not inherently discriminatory in favor of the domestic vehicles, yet they operate as a cumulative burden on vehicles which must pass thru several states, paying fees in each.

The eleven Rocky Mountain states show considerable range in the annual registration fees charged, for instance, on a 5-ton truck, they vary from as low as \$12.50 in Arizona to as high as \$400 in North Dakota. Four of your states charge over \$100 for a 5-ton truck. The Montana fee is \$200, while Kansas and Wyoming charge \$150 each. Nebraska has a \$100 fee, whereas the remaining six states have fees below \$100. These fees constitute a substantial item to an interstate trucker if they must be paid in addition to the registration and other charges of the resident state.

Cost to an interstate trucker.—A trucker traveling from Alabama to South Carolina (ignoring the extra fees if a trailer is involved) would be required to pay \$400 in Alabama, \$400 in Georgia and \$300 in South Carolina on a 5- to 6-ton truck, a total of \$1,100. In some states it is possible for interstate trucks to pay a mileage tax in lieu of such high charges, but these are often higher for interstate than for intrastate trucks.

The maximum weights allowed for motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles show considerable variation. Note the variation in the five states of the Mississippi Valley: North Dakota, 35,000 lbs.; South Dakota, 30,000 lbs.; Nebraska, 48,000 lbs.; Kansas, 63,000 lbs.; Oklahoma, 55,000 lbs.

In the next westerly tier of states variation is greater. Their corresponding maximums are as follows: Montana, 85,000 lbs.; Wyoming, 48,000 lbs.; Colorado, 63,000 lbs.; New Mexico, 48,000 lbs.

Ports of Entry.—Beginning with the state

of Kansas, the western states have taken the lead in erecting *tangible* barriers to impede the free flow of interstate commerce on their highways, thru the device of the port of entry. These laws constitute perhaps one of the most serious uses of the state's police powers yet devised since the birth of our Constitution.

Vehicles are compelled to stop at these border stations in order to insure full compliance with all laws and regulations. Nine states have established some form of port of entry or highway checking station, but only four have definite statutes authorizing such ports. The vehicles are inspected for payment of registration fees, special mileage and gasoline taxes, equipment and weight restrictions and insurance requirements.

Tornado Torn Elevator Back in Line

Only the Grace of God and several thousand bushels of wheat in its bins kept the 21,000-bu. studded elevator of E. A. Johnston Grain Co. from toppling over in a tornado that demolished half the business houses in Capron, Okla.

Some idea of the damage is reflected in the "after the wind" picture of the elevator reproduced herewith, showing the steel sheeting ripped from the cupola roof, the sheeting on the elevator wrinkled from being pushed out of line, and the completely destroyed roof of an adjoining two-story warehouse.

The sheeting on the elevator shows smooth again after the elevator had been drawn back into line by the Tillotson Construction Co., and the rodding pulled tight. Of course, many timbers had to be removed and re-set.

But the old warehouse was in ruins. Its broken timbers and wood sheeting were removed, and the 24x32 ft. foundation used to carry a 26,000 bushel cribbed, four-bin, 35 ft. high addition to the elevator, with 12-inch screw conveyors at the top and bottom, to connect with the leg in the elevator. Each screw is driven by a direct-connected 3 h.p. dust-proof motor. In the inverted V under the hoppers bin bottoms of the storage addition, where the bottom screw is located, plenty of room is left so that a man can walk around the casing of the screw, and give bearings proper attention.

Less of a problem was leveling of Mr. Johnston's office again. The wind tipped it up on one corner, slid the heavy safe across the floor. Only sign left of the strain is the separated strips on the corner that was tipped up, and the safe is back in its accustomed position in that corner of the office.

The same storm virtually demolished two wood elevators owned by the Farmers Cooperative Ass'n at Capron. The Ass'n simply re-

moved the wreckage, and contracted with Chalmers & Borton for construction of a new 80,000 bushel reinforced concrete elevator.

Exhibits of Grain and Field Seeds at Chicago

One of the largest exhibitions in the history of the International Live Stock Exposition is anticipated by the management when the show celebrates its 40th anniversary this year Dec. 2 to 9 at the Chicago Stock Yards.

According to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the Exposition, the early entry is the heaviest it has ever been and there have been more requests for information relative to making entries than at any time in the past.

Crop exhibits for the 21st annual International Grain and Hay Show, the world's largest competitive showing of corn, small grain, seeds, and hay, may be listed until November 20th. There is no entry fee in this division of the exposition.

Mr. Heide predicts an unusually large exhibition of Canadian livestock, owing to the cancellation of the Fall shows in Canada as a war measure.

The National 4-H Club Congress will be held for the 18th time this year in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition.

Announcement of low round trip fares has been made by the railroads to apply from many points along their lines to Chicago during International week.

Rebates from manufacturers to large buyers are illegal under the Robinson-Patman Act, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia held Sept. 22 upholding an order by the Federal Trade Commission directed against the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., which collected rebates for its 14,800 stores on the pretense of giving the manufacturers trade information.

Scale Tickets for SEALED CORN

(Triplicating)

A triplicating form suitable for use in recording receipts of CCC corn.

Spaces provided to show grade, dockage, and storage ticket or bin numbers, as well as the customary spaces for gross, tare, and net weights, bushels and pounds, price, amount, check number, and firm name and station.

Use of a triplicating form on sealed grain provides copies for both the CCC and the producer, retaining a tissue record in the book for the receiving elevator. This form includes five sheets of dual faced carbon in a 7½x12 inch book.

Order Form 19GT (Triplicating). Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Price \$1.55, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



E. A. Johnston, Capron, Okla., built addition after straightening tornado warped elevator.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 10.—The corn crop is forecast at 30,940,000 bus. compared with 45,200,000 produced in 1938 and 30,736,000 the 10 year (1928-37) average. The per acre yield is expected to be about 10.0 bus. Production of grain sorghums is expected to total 9,310,000 bus. or a decline of 3,325,000 bus. from the Sept. 1 forecast. This compares with 14,773,000 bus. produced in 1938.—H. L. Collins, statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Government Report on Minor Crops

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the yield per acre in bus., and production in thousands of bus. (i.e. 000 omitted) of buckwheat, flaxseed, and grain sorghums; yield per acre in pounds and production in thousands of 100-pound bags of dry beans, as follows:

BUCKWHEAT					
State	Aver.	Indicated	Production	Aver.	Indicated
Me.	18.0	13.0	20.0	209	130
N. Y.	20.8	17.0	22.0	42	34
N. J.	17.1	15.5	14.5	2,566	2,496
N. J.	19.9	17.0	21.0	22	17
Pa.	17.7	15.5	15.0	2,620	2,170
Ohio	16.8	13.0	13.5	384	210
Ind.	13.6	14.0	14.0	215	196
Ill.	14.2	16.5	15.5	104	50
Mich.	11.7	13.5	13.0	264	243
Wis.	11.0	12.5	12.5	187	150
Minn.	9.1	11.5	12.0	306	172
Iowa	12.2	15.0	15.0	79	45
Mo.	10.0	9.5	10.0	10	10
N. Dak.	6.5	7.0	7.0	88	63
S. Dak.	7.3	7.0	10.0	77	42
Del.	11.2	10.0	13.0	11	10
Md.	18.9	20.0	19.0	113	120
Va.	12.8	12.5	13.5	130	162
W. Va.	17.2	16.0	16.5	354	256
N. C.	14.1	13.0	15.0	59	52
Ky.	9.8	13.5	9.0	20	27
Tenn.	12.4	13.5	12.5	25	27
U. S.	15.8	14.8	14.5	7,964	6,682

FLAXSEED					
Mich.	8.9	9.0	8.5	58	90
Wis.	10.8	11.0	11.0	64	44
Minn.	7.9	10.5	9.5	5,245	4,756
Iowa	8.8	12.0	10.5	151	120
Mo.	4.3	5.0	6.5	13	20
N. Dak.	4.6	5.0	5.0	4,008	1,490
S. Dak.	3.9	8.5	8.7	1,231	382
Nebr.	5.4	8.5	6.0	44	8
Kans.	5.8	7.2	7.7	257	367
Mont.	4.0	5.0	4.0	635	210
Calif.	16.9	19.0	16.0	515	684
U. S.	5.9	8.6	8.6	11,943	8,171

GRAIN SORGHUMS					
Mo.	11.5	14.5	15.0	2,085	3,625
S. Dak.	...	8.0	...	...	2,408
Nebr.	10.2	16.0	8.0	752	6,570
Kans.	10.6	11.0	7.0	12,886	14,773
Ark.	9.4	9.5	9.0	662	570
Okla.	9.0	10.5	8.5	12,932	12,716
Texas	13.3	14.5	11.5	47,741	46,951
Colo.	8.0	11.0	7.0	1,816	4,631
N. Mex.	11.2	8.5	12.0	3,484	2,975
Ariz.	27.1	31.5	31.0	947	1,102
Calif.	28.4	31.0	28.0	2,999	4,495
U. S.	11.8	12.9	10.0	86,296	100,816

BEANS (Dry Edible)					
Me.	842	920	870	65	101
N. Y.	606	630	630	19	19
N. Y.	744	900	780	979	1,449
Mich.	693	980	960	3,861	4,567
Wis.	397	420	480	24	8
Minn.	321	450	450	18	14
Nebr.	667	1,000	960	90	190
Kans.	362	...	200	31	...
Mont.	1,055	1,350	1,350	290	216
Idaho	1,239	1,450	1,360	1,482	1,566
Wyo.	1,041	980	975	374	470
Colo.	315	480	490	1,079	1,498
N. Mex.	342	320	340	545	531
Ariz.	468	580	350	38	64
Oreg.	597	600	675	11	12
Calif.	1,159	1,330	1,216	3,736	4,563
U. S.	730.6	913.7	869.1	12,638	15,268

Columbus, O., Oct. 11.—Corn has matured very rapidly this season and husking started much earlier than usual. Many soybeans ripened early due to the hot dry weather the past month and harvesting is quite general.—Glenn S. Ray, sr. statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Ashland, Ill.—Soybeans are being combined and are of poor quality. New corn is of good quality and the largest yield that we have ever known. Wheat is about half sown and the ground is very dry. If we do not have rain soon, there will be a light stand.—F. Clark Wallbaum, mgr., Ashland Farmers Elevator Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The indicated production of corn is 28,232,000 bus. compared with 35,080,000 bus. in 1938 and 35,912,000 bus. the 1928-37 average. Late corn was badly damaged by lack of rain and excessive temperatures in September. The indicated production of grain sorghums for 1939 is 11,840,000 bus., compared with 12,716,000 bus. in 1938.—K. D. Blood, statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Springfield, Ill. — A prospective corn yield of 50 bus. per acre is the highest in 74 years of records in Illinois. The previous high was 48 bus. per acre in 1938 and the 1928-37 ten-year average was 33.8 bus. A favorable season and 70 per cent hybrid corn were the main contributing factors to the record-high acre yield. Soybean production is estimated at 41,285,000 bus. the largest on record for Illinois. Production was 31,866,000 bus. in 1938.—Illinois and Federal Depts. of Agr.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 18.—Found about half dozen fields of reasonably good growth wheat between Julesburg, Colo., and Bird City, Kan., via Benkelman, Neb., the remainder being thin on ground and spindly; also much of which not yet sprouted. Same condition prevailing south through Colby to Oakley, where becomes worse southward to here. All in all it is in a deplorable condition, considering the dryness of top soil, delaying growth that is above ground.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23.—Soil condition, moisture condition, and the general fall outlook has seldom, if ever, been as discouraging and hopeless as at this time, considering the lateness of the fall seeding season. Sprouted wheat will be in a precarious condition unless additional moisture is received at once. The top soil is without moisture down 3 to 12 inches. What little subsoil moisture there is, is deep and far from abundant. Generous rains, followed by favorable seeding conditions, could still allow a good seeded acreage, provided it comes within two weeks, because with present modern machinery, seeding can be accomplished rapidly. At best, it appears there will be a fair reduction in acreage from last year's planting and that each day without generous moisture relief is having an effect on the 1940 crop outcome in Kansas. This condition prevails over much of Texas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska as well.—Robinson Elevator Co., H. L. Robinson, K. B. Latto.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 14.—Soybean movement has been pretty consistent in the last ten days. Quality has improved, it is now quite evident that the beans that were green were not mature. We had some nice rains and the beans proceeded to mature, while they were not as large as the average they lost their green color inside and out and are good beans. Yield in this part of Indiana will be close to 20 bus. to the acre, maybe not. There are occasional yields of 30 bus. and occasional yields of 15 bus., so we think the average will be 20 bus. or above. Price is satisfactory and the farmers are selling them.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20.—The soil moisture situation this year is somewhat similar to the fall of 1932, and in many respects much drier than that year. Seeding was late in the fall of 1932, germination slow and the plant went into the winter in a very delicate condition. The acreage sown was around 44½ million acres—about the same as the intentions to plant this year. In the spring of 1933 the abandonment was unusually heavy—estimated at over 14 million acres, or 32 per cent of the seeded acreage. The crop harvested in the fall of 1933 was one of the smallest for many years, amounting only to 376 million bus.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 21.—Weather has been unseasonably hot. Farmers are thru sowing wheat and it went into the ground in wonderful shape, just a few good rains would start it growing. Another week will certainly clean up the soybeans. They have been coming in in much better shape. Outside of the fodder that was cut up, with the same kind of weather we have been having, corn shucking will be over, especially where they are using a picker. They are not much more than jerking the corn, they are not shucking it. An old-fashioned farmer would be surprised if he could see the way they are bringing corn to market now. Grain dealers haven't the nerve to cut the ear corn so they may be reimbursed for taking care of the shucks, which should have come off on the farms.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18.—Soil dryness continues aggravated, particularly in localities of the south and northwest portions. Seeding for winter wheat proceeded actively during the week, under improved soil conditions benefited by the rainfall of the 8-10th; about two-thirds has been sown to date for the state as a whole. Fair to good stand is reported generally despite some poor uneven fields in localities, notably in northwest central. Corn picking made further good progress; some was being cribbed; an excellent yield was indicated. Soybean combining continued more active under favorable weather conditions and some was threshed during the week. Pastures suffer due to lack of moisture and are mostly poor to dried out. Alfalfa and clover generally fair to good. Cotton picking is reported about 60 per cent completed in the Cairo area.—C. L. Ray, Statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Wheat													
Option		Oct.		Oct.		Oct.		Oct.		Oct.		Oct.	
High	Low	11	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25
Chicago	89½	62	83½	83½	83	84½	86½	85½	85½	84½	85½	84½	84½
Winnipeg*	85	51½	73	73	72½	72½	73½	73½	72½	72½	72½	72½	71½
Kansas City	84½	57	79	78½	77½	78½	80½	80½	79½	78½	79½	79½	79½
Minneapolis	92	64½	81½	81½	81½	82½	83½	83½	83½	82½	83½	83½	83½
Duluth	88	58½	79½	78½	78½	79½	81½	80½	79½	78½	80	78½	78½
Milwaukee	89	62½	83½	83½	83	84½	86½	85½	85½	84½	85½	84½	...
Corn													
Chicago	60½	39½	50½	50	49½	49½	51	50½	49½	48½	48½	49½	49½
Kansas City	56	37½	47½	47½	47½	47½	48½	48½	47½	46½	46½	46½	47
Milwaukee	60	39½	50½	50	49½	49½	51	50½	49½	48½	49	49½	...
Oats													
Chicago	38½	25½	33	33½	33½	34	35	35½	36	35½	35½	35½	35½
Winnipeg*	44½	23½	31½	30½	30½	31	31½	31½	31½	30½	31	31½	31½
Minneapolis	36	23½	30	30	30	30½	31½	31½	32	31½	31½	31½	31½
Milwaukee	38½	26	33	33½	33½	34	35	35½	36	35½	35½	35½	...
Rye													
Chicago	58	41½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½	54½	54½	53½	54	52½	52½
Minneapolis	55	37½	49½	48½	48½	49½	50½	49½	49½	48½	48½	47½	46½
Winnipeg*	61	37	57½	58½	58	57½	58½	58	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Duluth	53½	50½	52½	52½	52½	52½	53½	52½	52½	51½	51½	50½	50½
Barley													
Minneapolis	47½	28½	37½	37½	36½	37	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	36½	36
Winnipeg*	49½	32½	43½	42½	42	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	42½
Soybeans													
Chicago	90	65½	80½	81	81½	84	87½	87	85½	84½	85½	85½	87½

*To compare with U. S. prices deduct the prevailing discount of 11 per cent on the Canadian dollar.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 14.—Mechanical pickers and hand huskers have started very rapidly piling up the Illinois corn crop, production is estimated as 404,650,000 bus., a yield of 50 bushels per acre which is the highest yield in 74 years of official bookkeeping. The previous high was 48 bushels average in 1933; for the period from 1923 to 1937, the average was 33.8 bushels. Quality of crop is generally above average with unusually low moisture. The carry-over of old corn is estimated at 119,795,000 bus., by far the largest October carry-over on record. The sealed corn is still moving, some going into terminal storage, but most of it finding its way into the steel bins under the "Ever Normal Granary Plan." There is some new corn moving to market, however, the amount is not large, as a large percentage of growers are eligible for the loan.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 16.—In the lifetime the writer has spent in this state, we have never seen such an extensive drouth as now prevails over the entire state, as since the first of July we have had less than four inches of rain-fall, and whereas under normal conditions the month of September generally brings from five to six inches, it only brought 0.12 inches this year. Last Sunday, Oct. 8th, from one to two inches of rain fell over the state, but this was sufficient only to dampen the top soil, and many farmers in the Panhandle section who started to resume planting had to discontinue planting, so at this time only a small part of the 3,189,631 acres in the thirty-one Texas Panhandle counties have been seeded; so we feel safe in predicting that Texas cannot make a "bumper" crop next year, and, in fact, it will be necessary to have ideal climatic conditions thruout the entire winter and spring if we are to make a normal crop. This drouth, we are reliably informed by experienced grain men in the Panhandle section, cut the grain sorghums crops from 30 to 40 per cent during the month of September, and many fields that promised heavy yields are now proving hardly worth harvesting.—The Fort Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., G. E. Blewett, vice-pres. and gen'l mgr.

Embargo on Canadian Wheat Shipments

H. G. O'Leary, superintendent of the Canadian Northern R.R., states that

"All wheat has been embargoed on account of the congestion in the eastern elevators, the small movement from the lakehead elevators, congestion in elevators at the head of the lakes, and the great number of grain cars now under load in the western region.

"Approximately 30,000,000 bus. of wheat is stored in railway cars at present on both railways, and there doesn't appear to be any prospect of any large amount of grain moving out of the lakehead for quite a considerable time."

Coarse grains such as oats, barley, rye and flax are not affected by the embargo ruling. Shipment orders for these grains will be accepted until further notice.

Illinois Soybean Production

Soybean production is estimated at 41,285,000 bus., the largest on record for Illinois. Production was 31,866,000 bus. in 1933 and 11,675,000 bus. for the 1928-37 ten-year average. The prospective yield is 23 bus. per acre on 1,795,000 acres estimated to be harvested for beans. Last year the yield was 23.5 bus. on 1,356,000 acres. Dry weather and abnormal heat for September hastened maturity, and also caused some premature ripening of late beans. Harvesting advanced more rapidly after the Oct. 1 frost and by the first week in October was about 30 per cent completed. The heavy vine growth this year has produced an unusually large yield of soybean hay, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Years	Acreage and Production for Ten Years		Yield per Acre	Production
	Total Grown for All Purposes	For Beans		
	Acres	Acres	Bus.	Bus.
1929..	514,000	226,000	17.0	3,842,000
1930..	720,000	410,000	17.0	6,970,000
1931..	950,000	428,000	18.0	7,704,000
1932..	760,000	388,000	20.0	7,760,000
1933..	707,000	361,000	15.0	5,415,000
1934..	1,672,000	724,000	19.0	13,756,000
1935..	2,270,000	1,324,000	18.0	24,012,000
1936..	1,887,000	1,076,000	16.0	17,216,000
1937..	2,183,000	1,352,000	20.0	27,040,000
1938..	2,118,000	1,356,000	23.5	31,866,000
1939..	2,542,000	1,795,000	23.0	41,285,000

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 10.—Quantities of grains on farms in Kansas this year and last are as follows: Corn, 8,554,000 and 2,475,000 bus.; wheat, 41,810,000 and 54,786,000 bus.; oats, 15,272,000 and 26,398,000 bus.—H. L. Collins, statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Ashland, Ill.—We are handling a large volume of government corn. At the present time we have 41 steel tanks in which we are placing this corn. We loaded and shipped some of it the last few days in September; since that time, we have been unable to secure any more billing.—Ashland Farmers Elevator Co., F. Clark Wallbaum, mgr.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 15.—Charter of the Greek steamer Pegasus by Cargill, Inc., to carry a full cargo of wheat from Portland to Vladivostok is announced. This is the second charter this week. The first was the Norwegian motorship "Evanger" of the Westfal-Larsen lines. These charters are part of the 16,650,000-bu. wheat and flour export program of the government.—F. K. H.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—Stocks of old corn on Ohio farms Oct. 1 are estimated at 16,214,000 bus. (14,424,000 a year ago and 7,732,000 the 10-year average). Wheat remaining on Ohio farms Oct. 1 is placed at 17,968,000 bus. (24,138,000 a year ago and 19,977,000, the 10-year average). Estimated farm stocks of oats are 29,102,000 bus. (29,964,000 on Oct. 1, 1933, and 38,597,000, the 10-year average).—Glenn S. Ray, sr., statistician, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain in September compared, with the like month in 1933, expressed in bus., 1933 shown in parentheses, was as follows: receipts, wheat, 18,320 (167,532); corn, 55,379 (13,889); oats, 24,580 (63,063); rye, 4,808 (3,056); barley, 3,742 (1,492); shipments, wheat, 128,233 (207,517); corn, 89,082 (16,788); oats, 14,421 (42,804); rye, 5,926 (3,792); barley, 2,345 (933).—John W. Frazier, statistician, Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain received in September, compared with the same month a year ago, expressed in bus., 1933 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 5,797,802 (883,534); corn, 223,221 (462,929); oats, 218,458 (72,200); rye, 208,260 (1,700); barley, 923,022; flaxseed, 305,714; millfeed, tons, 43 (30); shipments, wheat, 1,930,000 (905,000); corn — (218,000); oats, — (3,000); barley, 465,000; clover seed, 1,490; millfeed, — (62 tons).—Dept. of Information & Statistics, New York Produce Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 19.—Canadian wheat in store Oct. 13 was reported as 319,973,052 bus., compared with 306,363,555 bus. for the preceding week and 171,440,563 bus. for the week of Oct. 14, 1933. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 37,282,014 bus. and the amount in transit on the lakes was 3,720,658 bus. for the week ending Oct. 13, compared with 17,331,999 and 10,078,772 bus. for the same period last year. For the eleven weeks ending Oct. 13, and the same period in 1933, 270,267,174 and 194,478,540 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain during September, compared with September, 1933, expressed in bus., 1933 in parentheses, was as follows: Receipts, wheat, 79,297,540 (41,524,295); corn, — (986); oats, 1,390,632 (1,289,166); rye, 385,067 (343,538); barley, 4,436,721 (4,844,173); flaxseed, 88,403 (98,125); mixed grain, 24,437 (12,535); shipments, wheat, 27,641,373 (31,042,009); corn, 6,205 (3,170); oats, 1,071,891 (883,568); rye, 943,191 (190,445); barley, 3,947,064 (4,437,666); flaxseed, 13,671 (4,146); mixed grain, 10,112 (4,010).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The F.C.I.C. is reported recently to have bought 350,000 bus. of No. 2 hard wheat in Kansas City public elevators, evidently to balance insurance premiums paid by growers in cash. In the western territory applications for insurance must be made before Oct. 1.

Canadian Wheat Piling Up

Wheat is rapidly piling up in the Western Division as the total visible supply of Canadian wheat passed the three hundred million bushel mark for the first time in history.

To augment the storage facilities in the west, many of the grain companies are opening elevators, that have been closed for many years, to be used for storage.

The situation at the lakehead is serious. Total storage capacity amounts to 92,855,000 bus. and stocks at present total just less than 74,000,000 bus., with another eight to ten million bushels on track waiting to be unloaded. Shipments by Lake from Fort William and/or Port Arthur have not kept pace with receipts and have averaged from six to eight million bushels weekly.

Eastern seaboard and Eastern lakeports have a total storage capacity of 82 million bushels and have in store at present about 53 million bushels of Canadian grain and 6 million bushels of American grain. The huge National Harbor Commissioners elevators at Montreal are practically filled to capacity. Three Rivers is full, Quebec and Sorel are practically filled. Sarnia is filled and Tiffin nearly so. There is still some space at Goderich, Midland, Prescott, and Port Colborne, and the two National Harbor Board houses at West St. John, and Halifax can handle more grain.

In the face of what will probably prove to be the second largest wheat crop in the history of Canada, overseas exports have declined to almost a trickle.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co.

Wheat and Flour Exports

Contracts were made during the three-month period July 1 thru Sept. 30 for the export of 16,735,000 bushels of wheat under the three phases of the A.A.A. general wheat and flour export program. Of this total, contracts were made during the month of September for the exportation of 4,665,000 bushels.

Under the bid-payment wheat export plan which became effective on Aug. 19, contracts were made thru Sept. 30 for payments on the exportation of 4,546,000 bus. of wheat. Thru this same date, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation sold 4,918,000 bus. of wheat to United States exporters for export. This was out of a total of 14,155,000 bus. of 1933 loan wheat which the F.S.C.C. had purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation up to the end of September. Under the flour export program, contracts were made during the three-month period ending Sept. 30 for export indemnity payments on the exportation of 1,580,000 barrels of flour. This is the equivalent of 7,270,000 bus. of wheat.

Export subsidy payments on wheat and flour during this period averaged about 32 cents a bushel. This average includes not only subsidy on wheat under the bid-payment plan and the export indemnities on flour, but also the difference between the price at which the F.S.C.C. bought loan wheat from the Commodity Credit Corporation and the price at which that wheat was sold to exporters.

The Kansas Weather and Crops Seminar will be held Nov. 4 in Willard Hall of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. Among the five papers to be presented is one by Dr. H. E. Myers on "Soil Moisture and Winter Wheat in Kansas and the Southwest."

Indemnities paid by the F.C.I.C. on crops in the Pacific Northwest on the 1939 crop are as follows: Idaho—28 growers received 6,505 bushels or equivalent to \$2,434.26. Washington—51 received 19,750 bus. or the same as \$9,847.45; in Oregon 58 growers received 37,728 bus. equivalent to \$20,028.41. In Montana 66 growers, 28,924 bus., or the same as \$12,449.14.

A century ago the production of an acre of wheat required nearly 60 man-hours; in 1896, with machine methods, about 9 hr. were required in the central winter wheat belt; today, with the most modern machinery, it requires less than 5 hr. and in some regions not more than 2 or 3 hr. of work. Altho most of the reduction in labor needs occurred prior to the period 1909-36, within that period labor requirements per acre of wheat have declined by more than 50 per cent.

Nebraska Dealers Demand Reduced Freight Rates

A change in the ass'n name, a shift in the convention dates to a more convenient time of the year, support of an amendment to Nebraska's itinerant trucker law, and a vigorous demand for a sharp reduction in rail freight rates, characterized the 11th annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n held in the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20.

Each of these actions was covered in a series of resolutions adopted unanimously, as follows:

Resolutions Adopted

Increased Fees for Itinerants

RESOLVED: that we approve the amendment of the Itinerant Trucker Law raising the fee for administration from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per license.

We thank Edward A. Dosek of the State Agricultural Department for his account given us of the more effective enforcement of the law by reason of the additional funds, and assure the Department that it has the support of the grain dealers in its efforts to bring all offenders under the law to a proper observance of its provisions.

Lower Commodity Rates for West

WHEREAS, pursuant to a resolution of the last legislature, Governor Cochran of Nebraska has called a conference of the governors of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota to meet at Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 10, 1939, to discuss ways of lowering freight rates in states west of the Mississippi.

RESOLVED, that we favor the purpose of this conference and respectfully urge that the conference of governors take action to press for early relief from the burden now resting upon the movement of commodities in these states by reason of high and unequal freight rates as compared with the prevailing rates in the states lying east of the Mississippi.

Fair Return on Government Grain

RESOLVED: That we approve the following declaration adopted by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n relating to handling and storage of grain at country grain elevators and urge that the survey of costs asked for in the resolution be made as soon as possible because we feel that the present schedule of fees is too low to yield the elevators a fair return on their services;

"That we urge upon the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation that a survey be made of the costs of handling and storage in country grain elevators; that such a survey be conducted under joint auspices of federal agencies and the country elevator groups of this National Ass'n with the hope and expectation that from such a survey there be developed a sound, fair and satisfactory basis for handling and storage charges of grain in country elevators."

Land Grant Rates

WHEREAS the land grant acts have caused much confusion among producers, shippers and

nonland-grant railroads throughout the country and have created unjust and discriminatory conditions between those interests located on nonland-grant railroads in selling and shipping products, as well as placing producers, and other shippers at a decided disadvantage compared with government agencies shipping the same products under land grant rates, be it

RESOLVED that we unite with all other organizations and groups similarly affected by this antiquated situation, to the end that appropriate legislation be adopted to eliminate the discrimination incident to the existence of land grant rates.

Luncheon Discussion

Railroad freight rates was a major subject before the convention. A large delegation of grain dealers from Iowa, headed by Sec'y Ron Kennedy of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and Francis Day, of California Junction, chairman of the Missouri River Transportation Com'te, joined the Nebraska dealers in a luncheon at noon. Principal discussion following the luncheon centered on prospective competition from barges when the Missouri River is opened to navigation next year. This ended with adoption unanimously of another freight rate reduction demand to meet the expected competitive situation, as follows:

Potential Missouri River Competition

THE COM'ITE on Missouri River potential competition on barges respectfully recommends:

THAT it is the opinion of this Com'te that in order to meet the above mentioned potential competition your Ass'n go on record as favoring reduced freight rates starting with a reduction in rates from producing territories to the terminal markets low enough to keep the grain on the rails with a minimum reduction of 50% on inbound rates, this reduction to be effective at the earliest possible date, in order to retard and discourage the installation of uneconomic facilities on competitive forms of transportation.

FURTHER, this com'te recommends that all officers and members of your Ass'n strive to secure a reduction in freight rates on grain from original points of production to the ultimate points of consumption on a basis comparable with the truck-barge rates in order that the country elevator, interior elevator, mills and distributing warehouses will be in a position to compete for Nebraska grain on a competitive basis with concerns located adjacent to the river.

Steel Bin Loading Rates

A discussion covering the erection and filling of A.A.A. steel bins with Commodity Credit Corp. corn, found practices varying widely. In some instances the grain dealers are erecting the bins, and filling them at rates as high as 3c per bushel. In other instances the county com'tes are erecting the bins and paying the

elevators 1c per bushel for simply weighing the corn, or 1½c to 1¾c per bushel for weighing and putting it into the bins, and are contracting with the elevators to weigh it out again for 1c per bushel, or weigh it out and load it into cars for 1½c per bushel.

President Binning's Address

PRESIDENT GENE BINNING, Dix, presided at both convention sessions, and at the noon luncheon. In his annual address he reviewed some of the current problems bothering grain dealers, such as the government's participation in the grain business. He said:

We have passed another mile stone and looking back we see a year that has produced many new problems for the grain trade. It seems that every year brings more and increasingly difficult problems. Much of the grain during these times has ceased to be handled thru regular channels. This creates uncertainty as to just how those experienced in handling grain will fare in the future, and affords many headaches from what has already happened and the anticipation of what is likely to happen.

In trying to ferret a way to correct some of these difficulties we must not overlook the fact that some of our troubles are created in our own ranks.

I have had correspondence with the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Crop Insurance Corporation in regard to the handling fee and storage fee on grain owned by them or in their custody, and I am convinced that neither of these organizations are alone to blame for the trouble along this line. Until we get a few things straightened among ourselves there is going to be a slim chance to remedy matters. Until a few in scattered localities get out of the habit of offering to handle this grain for practically nothing providing they can handle it all, there isn't much prospect for improvement.

The fore part of this year I read an article in one of the grain and feed journals written by a country elevator manager and if my memory serves me correctly it came from eastern Nebraska. I scanned all the copies of the journals I have on hand for the past week looking for it but failed to find it. However, this manager told how pleased he was to handle Commodity Credit corn for 2 cents per bushel.

Anyone who is more than willing to handle this corn for 2 cents per bushel must be allergic to a profit and works a gross injustice on the trade as a whole. It places the dealers who are asking for a fair handling charge in a very unfavorable position. Until we can have more co-operation in our own ranks we can hardly expect consideration from those not interested in our troubles.

With the greater part of the world actively engaged in war, the balance of the world hoping to stay out but getting ready for it, we can look for things to happen and happen fast in the future. We may not have a repetition of the old world war conditions. Economists say that the world is not in shape to finance a war but when the mass hysteria of war gains control of a nation, finance seems to take care of itself.

While our eyes are focused on the theaters of conflict over seas we must not lose sight of the fact that this nation is still treading an unbeaten path and no one hardly dares to predict just where it is going to lead.

In 1933 there was an emergency. There was legislation created to take care of this emer-



Left to right: George A. Stites, Union, chairman Legislative Com'te; Directors Thomas Buckridge, Brock; H. E. Day, North Platte, and R. L. Thompson, Gresham; First Vice-President Guy Jones, Eagle.

gency, and now years after the crisis should have been past and the nation returned to normalcy, the grain trade with other businesses and trades, is being caught in a cross fire of numerous emergencies now being created to take care of that legislation and to justify its retention.

I want to appeal to the country elevator owners and managers to give their ass'n more support. Conditions demand it. If you haven't paid your dues, send them in, and whenever possible mention it to other dealers, induce them to send in theirs.

Conditions are hard for us all in drouth years. However, there are things coming up in the near future that will affect you vitally. If you are called upon to write a letter or send a wire, do so promptly. It will work out to the advantage of all.

Sec'y Campbell's Report

SEC'Y J. N. CAMPBELL, Omaha, reviewed ass'n affairs during the past year, and looked forward to increases in ass'n membership when Nebraska again enjoys good crops, in his annual report. He said:

We expressed last year a belief that a return of a normal crop year would enable us to greatly increase our membership. But this year the crop shortage was repeated and receipts have again been disappointing. During the early months of this year President Binning made an extensive canvass of the elevators in the west end of the state and turned in a very creditable report. We covered some of the central, eastern and northern parts of the state but the prevailing dry season curtailed the results.

We attended meetings of dealers at Superior, Hastings and Nebraska City and were on the programs in Polk and York counties of the Wheat Demonstration meetings in June.

We attended three sessions of the legislative com'te at Lincoln last winter but it turned out that the efforts for remodeling the Itinerant Trucker Law were futile except that the license fee paid by the truckers was increased to allow \$25 per license for enforcement instead of \$10. This increase enables the Department of Agriculture to enlarge the scope of its activity in bringing offenders to account.

We have carefully followed the proceedings in Congress for bills relating to our interests, and have kept close tab on all new orders and rules affecting the elevators, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the name of our ass'n we have added our protest to those of other state ass'ns in protesting the low fees allowed to elevators for handling and storing grain and have urged that all available elevator storage space be used for storage before any steel bins be moved in for storage purposes in any community or state.

The railroad rates on grain and feeds are so high in Nebraska that a great quantity of these commodities move on long hauls by truck when they should go by rail. Our ass'n is giving active support to all efforts to obtain lower rate schedules for the western grain states that will put them on an equitable basis with commodity rates prevailing in states east of the Mississippi.

In this connection we are assisting in the move to secure lower short haul rates on each side of the Missouri River on grain to enable the elevators to deliver grain by rail, officially weighed and graded, to the barge lines for river transportation when it opens for business next summer.

The deflation of our crops by the drouth this year has again developed a shortage of feed over the state. The railroads have been strongly pressured to set in reduced rates on the large amount of corn and feeds which must come into the state during the coming months. The Western Trunk lines serving western Iowa and Missouri into Nebraska and Kansas are giving serious consideration to the organized demand for lower rates on corn which will enable our elevators to receive it over the rails for distribution rather than for it to move by truck.

World War II is increasing in intensity. The business tempo of the nation has been rapidly stepping up ever since it started. Prices will gradually continue to rise. Vast new channels of commerce will be opened and our industries will have a profitable war period of business. But there will also be great readjustments to be made. Congress will pass new laws. The various executive departments of the government will issue new codes, rules and regulations applying to emergency turns in business.

In common with all other industries the grain trade of the country is keeping representatives on guard at Washington to watch these matters and keep us informed and spurred to action in protecting our interests.

Under these conditions it would be folly to allow our state trade organization to weaken and lapse in activity. We call on every member, every officer and director, to become active in support of our ass'n and help build up

the membership, and thus enhance our influence in the councils of industry.

Change in Ass'n Name

The change in the ass'n's name followed discussion during the morning session. This ended in the afternoon session with official adoption of the name, "Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n." At the same time the delegates decided late spring, possibly May or June, is a better time for the annual convention, and will help promote better convention programs because the best speakers are usually near at that time of the year, attending other state conventions of grain dealers.

Old Officers Retained

At the same time, on unanimous vote, all old officers were continued until the meeting that will be held next June. These are: Gene Binning, Dix, president; Guy Jones, Eagle, first vice-president; Theodore R. Counter, York, second vice-president; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, sec'y-treasurer. Chairman of the legislative com'te is George Stites, Union. Directors are: Thomas Buckridge, Brock; D. A. Cramer, Chester; H. E. Day, North Plate; R. M. Watson, North Bend; W. A. Moseman, Pender, and R. L. Thompson, Gresham.

Nebraska's Banquet

THE OMAHA Grain Exchange supplied the entertainment following the excellent banquet served the delegates in the Fontenelle Hotel in the evening.

BOB HALL, noted humorist and burlesque artist, was the principal entertainer, with an after-dinner address. He improvised poetry that fitted the occasion, and was well applauded.

RON KENNEDY, Des Moines, assistant sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, made an earnest plea during the evening for a unified grain trade to attack grain trade problems.

In Attendance at Omaha

ST. JOSEPH was represented by C. L. Weekes.

LINCOLN sent L. T. Becquet, E. A. Dosek, and B. Smith.

CONTRACTOR present was J. H. Tillotson, of Tillotson Construction Co.

KANSAS CITY delegates were F. D. Bruce, F. Farmer, W. D. Smith, and F. M. Ward.

IOWA shippers in attendance were: G. Arnold, Blencoe; S. C. Beebe, Mondamin; M. A. Cass, LeMars; Francis Day, California.

REGISTRATION was in charge of H. M. Lehr of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the attractive identification badges.

NEBRASKA shippers were: T. Buckridge, Brock; Gene Binning, Dix; D. A. Cramer, Chester; Gerald Ehernberger, Schuyler; F. H. Effken, Cook; W. C. Grotts, Garland; C. J. Gad-dis, Grant; Roscoe Harrington, Tecumseh; J. Herikens, Hartington; F. J. Dolezal and E. J. Kacerik, Weston; H. E. Hansen, Stella; H. Holmquist, Oakland; E. Hormann, Malmo; L. G. Hayes and E. M. Kuhl, Ashland; F. Hackbarth, Mead; Guy Jones, Eagle; J. Lubker, Fremont; H. Lubker, Nickerson; E. L. Manning, Burruss; W. A. Moseman, Pender; V. McIntosh and R. M. Watson, North Bend; G. A. Stites, Union; F. E. Sullivan, Denton; R. L. Thompson, Gresham, and G. F. Witt, Western.

Grain Handling Not Seasonal

The administrator of the wage and hour division at Washington has denied the application of the Millers National Federation for seasonal exemption from the hours provision of the law for grain handling operations.

The administrator held that the handling of grain is not an industry of a seasonal nature within the meaning of the applicable sections of the law and regulations.

Last June the Federation in its application for exemption contended that the handling of grain during peak movement of wheat to market during harvest period constituted a seasonal operation, and that Congress intended to grant relief in such cases.

The administrator in denying the plea observed that while the handling of grain varies from month to month the supply is continuous

and the operations accordingly do not cease at any time.

In his regulations the administrator interprets the law to mean that an industry is of a seasonal character only if it shuts down completely during a part of the year.

The use of combines and machine corn pickers has speeded up the marketing of grain and soyabean crops so that more than half of each crop is marketed the six week following harvest.

Exact Dockage Sought by the Nebraska Farmers Elevators

Meeting in Omaha, Neb., at the Rome Hotel, Oct. 16 and 17, the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n carried thru a program featuring addresses by Harold Hedges, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; R. L. Green, Lincoln, Neb., state supervisor of the C.C.C.'s corn loan program; D. E. Edison, Fort Dodge, Ia., sec'y of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Judge F. M. Coffee, of Nebraska's workmen's compensation court.

A banquet and floor show featured the entertainment the night of the 16th, following the afternoon's business session.

At the close of the convention on the 17th, the ass'n adopted resolutions condemning high freight rates on grain from the west end of Nebraska as discriminatory to Omaha; and asked amendment of the Grain Standards Act to allow Omaha and Kansas City grain inspection departments to show the exact weight of dockage or foreign matter in wheat down to 1/10th of 1 per cent.

An investigation was begun at the convention to consider establishing a state-wide sales organization to handle oil products and other sidelines retailed by country elevators.

Election continued in office all old ass'n officers. They are: W. M. Burr, Kenesaw, pres.; George F. Buchta, Silver Creek, vice-president, and Frank Rutherford, Omaha, sec'y-treasurer.

E. P. Hubbard, Juniata, was elevated to the presidency of the Farmers Managers Ass'n, succeeding Cleon Dech, of Waverly. M. C. Phillips, of Lehigh, was made vice-president, Frank Rutherford continued as sec'y-treasurer. Ray Kimble, Bellwood, was elected and W. W. Peterson, Chappel, re-elected, to the board of directors.

Washington, D. C.—Reporting mills numbering 1,051, ground 43,745,637 bus. of wheat, to produce 9,522,407 bbls. of flour, and 772,786,896 lbs. of fall during August, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Future Trading at Home and Abroad

From reports made by traders holding open contracts of 200,000 bus. or more in any one Chicago wheat future the Commodity Exchange Administration has compiled a statement of transactions on all domestic and foreign markets during the 1937-38 and 1938-39 crop years, as follows, in bushels, 000 omitted:

Market	1937-38*		1938-39	
	Purchases	Sales	Purchases	Sales
Chicago	1,253,372	1,213,063	865,094	899,926
Kansas City	124,347	116,160	132,763	134,998
Minneapolis	53,096	54,587	68,186	71,990
Duluth	6,977	6,586	13,724	13,494
Milwaukee	259	214	16	20
St. Louis	92	91	.....	.....
Portland	192	235	.....	5
Seattle	263	335	382	364
Chicago Open Board	.....	.....	721	858
Total domestic	1,439,198	1,391,271	1,080,886	1,121,655
Winnipeg	134,851	136,447	167,042	182,977
Liverpool	11,704	13,605	5,569	6,425
London	2,190	2,258	2,120	2,408
Buenos Aires	602	567	.....	.....
Rotterdam	508	1,239	1,196	1,089
Total foreign	149,855	154,116	175,927	192,899

*Data for July, 1937, not available.

Country Elevators Cooperate with Loan Program

Missouri has been added to the list of states wherein the Commodity Credit Corp. will accept country elevator storage for loan corn from the 1937-38 crops on simple bond and filling out of the proper forms. The list of states wherein the C.C.C. corn storage program is so handled includes Indiana, Kentucky, Colorado, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and Class C country elevators in Illinois.

Class C country elevators in Illinois are required to sign affidavits, presented with their Form T, that they will not commingle grain of different owners, as provided in the state law governing this classification of elevators. Pooled corn, coming directly into the possession of a single owner, as does corn being delivered to the Commodity Credit Corp., may be commingled.

In other corn belt states the C.C.C. abides by the regulations of state storage laws.

No changes have occurred in the regulations governing the handling of wheat on which the C.C.C. has granted loans. The allowed handling charge for the country elevator is 3c per bu., which includes 30 days free storage, and storage rates at 1/30th cent per bu. per day thereafter so long as the wheat is left in the country elevator.

Wheat prices, boosted upward by war scares, have reached levels in some parts of the country that will allow farmers to liquidate their loans and sell their wheat.

Efforts are being made by the C.C.C.'s Chicago office to set up machinery to enable farmers to liquidate their wheat loans with the dispatch that grain enjoys when handled thru a commission house. Telephone calls, when followed by a confirming letter, are being accepted for delivery of the papers covering wheat collateral to designated selling houses in terminal markets so that the wheat may be released promptly to take advantage of market offers.

Corn handling rates remain at 2c per bu., with storage at 7c per bu. until July 1, 1940, another 7c per bu. if the corn is left in the elevators until July 1, 1941.

Commodity Credit Corp. officials express considerable satisfaction with the cooperation they are enjoying from the country elevators in the erection and filling of steel bins. The steel bins are used only for overflow of C.C.C. corn in most cases, the C.C.C. preferring to utilize country elevator storage where this is available near the originating point for the corn. County committees have been able to make a variety of deals with country elevators for the erection and filling of the steel bins, rates allowed running all the way from 2 1/4c per bu. to the full 3c granted by the C.C.C. to the county committees for this purpose.

Expectations expressed by C.C.C. officials anticipate that shipping instructions covering the release of sealed corn into commercial channels will go to country elevators before they will be applied to steel bins. The corn put in steel bins will stay in them as long as it remains in good condition. Should bugs get into the corn in the bins, the county committees are charged with the duty of fumigating to kill the bugs. Sometime, of course, corn from the steel bins will have to be shipped. At such time it is expected that the country elevators on whose land they rest will do the shipping.

No information is available yet covering the likely loan price that will be set for this year's bumper corn crop that farmers will choke into farm cribs. The announcement date is Nov. 15. Expectations of officials are that the figure set will approximate the loan price allowed on last year's crop, and that farmers will again take advantage of a loan price that is far above current market quotations.

Where farmers do not have sufficient crib space on their farms to hold this year's bumper crop, they can shell and store in country elevators and get the loan. But in such cases a sworn statement from the board of directors of

the elevator, or the owner of the elevator, absolving the Commodity Credit Corp. from all responsibility for weights, grades, storage, and other charges so long as the corn remains in the name of some owner other than the C.C.C. must accompany the farmer's application for a loan.

Most country elevator operators dealing with loan corn are taking extra precautions covering weights, and grades. This is a necessary protection against losses that may grow out of detailed handling of corn at low charges.

An Interchangeable, Channel-Lubricated Roller Chain

A channel-lubricated roller chain, which conforms to American Standard dimensions and is completely interchangeable with all other standard roller chains, is shown in the engraving herewith. A particularly ingenious design retains the self-lubricating features of Morse Roller Chain while adding this complete interchangeability.

Oil applied on the outside surface of the rollers of any roller chain will seep under rollers and lubricate inner roller surfaces turning on the bushings. However, until the introduction by Morse Chain Co. several years ago of a roller chain of unique pin and bushing design, the difficulty was in getting oil past the bushing to the core of the joint—the pin.

In this round-pin Morse Roller Chain, diagonal channels are rolled into the stock from which the bushing is formed. When the joint is assembled, these channels appear as spiral grooves and extend thru the side plates of the bushing link.

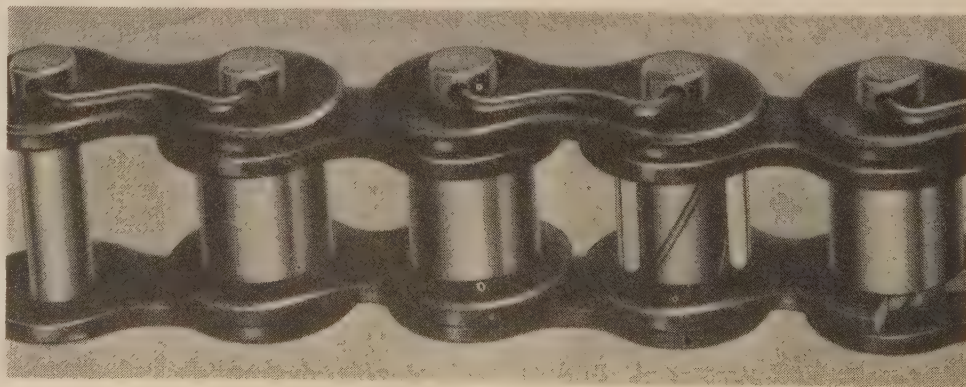
Oil on the rollers quickly finds its way to the bushing surfaces. The channels act not only as reservoirs but as paths for the flow of oil thru the side plates and down to the pins, where the lubricant is seized and spread by capillary action in a protective film over the entire contact surfaces of pins and bushings.

Action is such that, in conjunction with the turning motion of the rollers, the channels become in effect small pumps, literally forcing oil to all wearing parts of the chain. Service life will be increased appreciably by the positive lubrication of the parts.

The revolutionary construction of channel-lubricated Morse Roller Chain has made possible several other noteworthy improvements. Rollers are hardened and ground, turned out of solid bar stock alloy steel to attain greater accuracy and wearing strength. The cross section of the side plates has been increased, giving improved Morse Roller Chain at least the strength of conventional "heavy duty" sizes. The Morse patented spring lock cotter, which no amount of vibration can loosen or chew, is retained.

Single, double, triple, and quadruple widths, all standard pitches, and standard stock attachments are available in the improved Morse Roller Chain.

Complete information on the improved Morse Roller Chain and its wide field of application may be secured by writing the Morse Chain Co.



A Close-Up of New Channel-Lubricated Roller Chain.

Books Received

FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT and General Regulations for Its Enforcement, contains the text of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and general regulations governing enforcement. It also contains texts of the acts of July 24, 1919, Mar. 4, 1923, and Aug. 27, 1935, respectively, defining wrapped meats as in package form, defining butter and providing a standard therefor, and providing for inspection of sea food. These acts remain in force and effect. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Free.

COMMERCIAL FEEDS IN KENTUCKY IN 1938, titles Bulletin No. 21 of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, issued in July of this year. It contains the customary detailed analysis of inspections of 1,538 samples of feeds received at the state laboratory, of which 1,176 were official, collected by inspectors to check manufacturers' guarantees. The bulletin points out that 65% of the mixed feeds consumed in Kentucky are imported, only 35% are manufactured within the state, and Kentucky farmers are showing a tendency to grow more and better feed crops; it complains that the fat content of feed materials and special-purpose mixed feeds has been reduced by the practice of degerming grains, scoffs at the idea of food poisoning of livestock as "most . . . really cases of disease"; urges simplicity in mineral feeds. Bulletin No. 21 is available on application to the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN CORN and Its Relatives is exhaustively explored by P. C. Mangelsdorf and R. G. Reeves in a profusely illustrated bulletin of 315 pages reproducing photographically the first printed illustration of maize in the 1542 herbal of Leonard Fuchs; Fuchs' botanical description in 1542; Parkinson's description of 1640, and Bauhin's description of 1623. The white man's first knowledge of corn was when two Spaniards delegated by Christopher Columbus to explore Cuba returned with a report of "a sort of grain they call maize." The earliest written record of maize appears in the Popul Voh, the sacred book of the Quiche Indians of Western Guatemala, whose records extend back to the 8th century. The authors visualize maize as a wild pod corn originating from a remote Andropogonaceae ancestor, and found native by Asiatics migrating to America 25,000 years ago. Bulletin 574, Texas Agricultural Exp. Station, College Station, Tex.

The "green bean" bugaboo has lost its front page newspaper publicity, as Nature, who only wanted a chance, has again turned the green color to yellow, just like she does every year. While last week the beans were dry enough harvesting got started before nature had a chance to finish out the beans. After the heavy frost, together with light showers, the beans started to show up better and the color has been improving each day. Some foreign material and splits are showing up where they are not careful enough with the combines. With favorable weather we look for the quality of the beans to be equal to last year's crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.



Wire Screen Keeps Sparks in Cob Burner for A. B. Martin Grain Co., La Fontaine, Ind.

Screen Protects Cob Burner from Throwing Sparks

When A. B. Martin, owner and operator of the A. B. Martin Grain Co. and its 20,000 bu. elevator at La Fontaine, Ind., found corn shucks on fire 150 ft. from his cob burner, he suddenly realized that his cob burner was not safe, that it constituted a dangerous fire hazard for his elevator.

Consequently he had a hood made from fine meshed wire screen put over the cob burner. This prevents sparks being carried by the breeze to hazard the safety of adjacent buildings.

A simple screen pancaked over the cob burner would not have done the trick. This screen hood is built over a steel framework so that its walls are straight vertically about 5 ft., then its top is coned to a closed peak, protected with a metal cap.

The hood permits the breezes to blow across the top of the burner, and dissipates fire drafts carrying sparks so that the screen can catch the embers and hold them until they have burned instead of being carried away.

The cob spout leading to the cob burner is stopped short of the burner, so as to leave a gap across which the cobs must jump, and prevent updrafts thru the cob spout.

Argentine Government Has Too Much Wheat

Encouraged by the sterling exchange manipulations that netted a big profit the Argentine government has been paying a higher price for wheat than world conditions warranted.

As a consequence of its meddling with grain marketing the government has got into a bad fix.

The war is limiting the amount of sterling available, so the value of the peso is uncertain.

Some 100,000,000 bus. of wheat will have to be carried over until next year unsold.

The government wheat board is believed to have purchased most of the wheat at 59 1/2¢ U. S. money, sold much of it early at 35 to 38¢, and on the advance in its sale price to 46 1/2¢ is doing very little business, as the demand has dropped off. Its loss on wheat sold is about 20¢ per bushel.

The disappearance of profits on exchange manipulations may interfere with the construction of the many grain elevators contemplated and now badly needed to store the wheat unwisely accumulated by the government.

Hauling soybeans from the farm to the country elevator nets Indiana grain buyers 2 cents per bushel.

Piedmont Millers Will Reorganize

Meeting in Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 13, the Piedmont Millers Ass'n listened to an address by B. P. Carter, of Richmond, Va., on "What Are We Going to Do About It?," then unanimously adopted a resolution condemning consumer cooperatives, and the government favoritism being enjoyed by such cooperatives.

Speaker Carter's address cited federal Department of Labor bulletins demonstrating the growth of cooperatives, and accused such consumer cooperatives of paying no taxes.

A board of directors was selected to undertake reorganization activities.

Capacities of Western Canada Elevators

As of Oct. 18 the capacities of the licensed semi-public terminal elevators in Western Canada are listed as follows by the Board of Grain Commissioners:

New Westminster, B. C., Searle Terminal, Ltd., 750,000.

Victoria, B. C., Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd., 1,008,000.

North Transcona, Man., Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., 1,000,000.

Churchill, Man., National Harbors Board, 2,500,000.

Vancouver, B. C., Gillespie Terminal Grain Co., 600,000; Midland Pacific Terminal, Ltd., 1,500,000; Alberta Wheat Pool, No. 2, 1,650,000, No. 1, 5,150,000; United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd., 2,705,000; and Pacific Elevators, Ltd., 7,111,500.

Fort William, Ont., McCabe Bros. Grain Co., 1,000,000; Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., 1,750,000; Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., No. 3, 1,750,000; Fort William Elevator Co., 1,750,000; Federal Grain, Ltd., 3,000,000; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., 3,000,000; Western Grain Co., 3,100,000; N. M. Paterson & Co., 4,000,000; Searle Terminal, Ltd., 5,000,000; Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., 5,750,000; Northland Terminals, Ltd., "B" and "E," 2,500,000, "D," 7,500,000.

Port Arthur, Ont., Superior Elevator Co., 900,000; Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., 1,500,000; Federal Grain, Ltd., 2,250,000; Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co., 2,350,000; McCabe Bros. Grain Co., 3,250,000; Reliance Grain Co., 3,550,000; Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., 5,500,000; United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd., 5,500,000; Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., No. 1, 1,300,000; No. 2, 1,400,000; No. 9, 2,000,000; Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., No. 5, 2,100,000; No. 4, 6,568,410; No. 7, 6,900,000, and No. 6, 7,398,000 bus.

Of the foregoing licensed elevators those at Fort William-Port Arthur have a capacity of 92,567,210 bus., those in Manitoba, 3,500,000, and those in British Columbia, 20,474,500 bus., a total of 116,541,710 bus.

The "Grain Girl" of Hamburg, Iowa

C. W. Good, successful operator of farms and owner of the elevators at Hamburg, Payne and Anderson, under the name Good Seed and Grain Co., is the fortunate father of a capable daughter, Mrs. Ruth Reid, who is now operating his elevator at Hamburg, Ia. Patrons like to do business with the courteous, competent and good looking lady manager, whom they know as the "Grain Girl."

Mrs. Reid explains: "I began working with my father two years ago and, since this has always been strictly a man's business, it has only been recently that I have had much authority. However, with the advent of the Farm Program, my father found it necessary to pay more attention to the management of his farms and, consequently I have stepped up in line. I am very enthusiastic about the grain business and I only hope that, in time, I can do it justice."

New Wheat Has Graded Well

The quality of new grain crops as evidenced by inspected receipts at representative markets during the period July 1-Sept. 30, is summarized by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as follows:

HARD RED WINTER WHEAT: 44% classified Dark Hard Winter, 55% Hard Winter, 1% Yellow Hard Winter. Of the receipts, 13% graded No. 1; 46% No. 2; 35% No. 3; 5% No. 4, and 1% Sample. "Tough" was designated on 3% of the inspections.

SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT: No. 1 was grade given 2% of the receipts; 43% were No. 2; 41% No. 3; 8% No. 4; 1% No. 5, and 5% Sample. "Tough" was applied to 19% of the receipts; "light smutty" to 1%; "light garlicky" to 3%, and "garlicky" to 17%.

WHITE WHEAT: 43% was classified as Hard White; 34% Soft White; 20% White Club; 3% Western White. No. 1 was the grade of 63% of the receipts; No. 2, 34%; No. 3, 3%. Smut dockage was applied on 6% of the receipts.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT: 99% classified as Dark Northern Spring; 1% as Northern Spring. No. 1 Heavy was grade given 8% of receipts; No. 1, 25% No. 2, 22%; No. 3, 33%; No. 4, 10%; No. 5, 2%. None was tough or smutty.

DURUM WHEAT: 94% classified Hard Amber Durum; 5% Amber Durum; 1% Durum. No. 1 applied to 37% of receipts; No. 2, 52%; No. 3, 10%; No. 4, 1%. None graded lower, or fell in special grades "tough," "light smutty," or "smutty."

BARLEY: 53% of the receipts were malt-ing barley; 47% just barley. Inspection graded 9% No. 1; 22% No. 2; 60% No. 3; 7% No. 4; 1% No. 5, and 1% Sample Grade; 1% were "Tough," 3% "Blighted."

WESTERN BARLEY: 70% graded No. 1; 22% No. 2; 4% No. 3; 2% No. 4; 1% No. 5; 1% Sample Grade; 95% of the receipts being "Bright Western," 2% "Smutty."

OATS: 4% graded No. 1; 23% No. 2; 38% No. 3; 24% No. 4; 11% Sample Grade; 1% were "Tough," 3% were "Extra Heavy," 26% were "Heavy," 2% were "Bright," 1% were "Thin."

RYE: 7% graded No. 1; 46% No. 2; 38% No. 3; 8% No. 4; 1% Sample Grade. "Tough" was designated in inspection certificates covering 1% of the receipts.



Mrs. Ruth Reid, Hamburg, Ia.

The Country Elevator

[An Address by Mr. C. C. Barnes, Executive Vice President of Goodrich Brothers Co., before Indiana Underwriters and Accountants.]

The history of the country elevator—not the terminal elevator—shows the exact time of the first country grain elevator, but they naturally followed the building of railroads and the first surpluses of grain. Seventy-five to one hundred years ago every community, at least in the Middle West, had its own little mill. These mills were able to grind all the wheat and corn the community produced. Later on we had our first surpluses of grain, more being raised than could be used by the people or fed to livestock. These little mills bought this small surplus and hauled it to the larger mills in more thickly populated communities, or loaded it into box cars for shipment to large communities. We shouldn't forget the canals—they played an important part in early grain marketing. Elevators were built at the terminus of canals, the grain was loaded into bags and floated down to mills on barges.

Later with the extension of the railroads new lands were opened in territories not so thickly populated, and the people couldn't consume all of the grain they raised. Then, the country elevator or loading house came into existence. At first they were merely sheds. Later they built small bins to take care of the surplus and in the elevators employed the old bucket-and-belt method handed down by the flour mill.

I have heard Mr. Goodrich tell many times how seventy years ago he had to drive around and look after an old horse hitched to a winch, which furnished the power to operate his grandfather's elevator in Winchester. Sometimes by working long hours they were able to load 300 to 400 bushels a day. Until about 1900 all grain was hauled to maraket in bags loaned to the producer by the grain buyer. The first wagons used to haul grain were called wood wagons and the higher the sideboards the more grain could be hauled. The first cleaner was merely a fan mill. Some of our cleaners in use in our plant today are as much as 32 years old and are still doing good work.

In the early days the country grain buyer was a speculator and didn't always enjoy the best reputation. He had no capital, but plenty of nerve, and would buy and sell grain long before he had it in his possession. Sometimes there were a lot of over-due grain checks at the end of the season.

These men were succeeded by others of more business ability, responsible for building larger and better elevators. Then the railroads began offering every inducement for the elevators to be built on the right-of-way, sometimes even building elevators themselves, and making contracts for low grain rates in order to get the business. That stimulated the building of country elevators. Dealers began to take on side lines of coal, feeds, salt. This was the most important development because it marked the time when the country elevator ceased to be a warehouse and became a place of business. Soon other lines of merchandise were handled, until today the modern grain merchant handles 150 to 200 articles.

About 40 years ago a few elevators began to install grinders to compete with the mills. As this business increased, the attrition mill came into use. Hammer mills come into practical use only about 18 years ago. About 20 years ago the first small feed mixer made its appearance as common equipment in the country elevator. Elevator operators were forced to put in mixers as the farmers had their own formulas for feeds. Later the elevators began to make up formulas.

The first power plant was not an engineering feat, but just an old, blind horse that couldn't see the pasture over the fence and was content to move around in the same circle. Then the steam plant followed. This was a reliable source of power and steam plants are still

being used in the corn belt where they have plenty of cobs to burn. If it were not for the extra labor necessary for the steam plant, there would be more of them in use today.

The steam plant was followed by the internal combustion engine. This was noted for being the cheapest source of power the country elevator ever utilized and started more men towards Hell than any other one thing. A man could go to church on Sunday, then lose all of his religion on Monday morning trying to start a balky gas engine.

The electric motor came into use after the gas engine and is being used in the majority of plants now. This is not a cheap source of power but it does supplant some man power which takes care of the first cost of the power.

An increase over the present basic price of 70 cents for wheat in Canada is expected, following recent meetings of producers' organizations where attention was directed to the payment of \$2.20 or more per bushel by the government in the World War.

The Flax Institute of the United States at its annual meeting Oct. 13 at Minneapolis, Minn., elected H. L. Walster, of North Dakota Agricultural College, pres.; T. L. Daniels and Val Wurtele of Minneapolis, H. L. Bolley of North Dakota Agricultural College, and H. K. Hayes of Minnesota University Farm, vice pres., and Walter M. Gilruth, Minneapolis, sec'y-treas. The Institute adopted a resolution opposing any reduction in the duty on flaxseed as proposed in the Argentine trade agreement.

World wheat supplies for the year beginning July 1, 1939, are now indicated to be about 5,464 million bushels, or about 275 million bushels more than in 1938-39. Increases in carry-over stocks July 1, 1939, more than offset the decrease in production. World stocks of old wheat on July 1 were estimated at about 1,200 million bushels or about 600 million bushels more than a year earlier. World wheat production is now estimated at about 4,264 million bushels or about 325 million bushels less than in 1938.—U.S.D.A.

Death of Clark Coe, Memphis President

Clark E. Coe, at one time president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, died Sept. 22 after a long illness.

For many years he was identified with the molasses firm of C. U. Snyder & Co. His pleasing personal qualities gained him many friends in the grain and feed trades. He was 63 years of age.



Clark E. Coe, Memphis, Tenn., Deceased

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Grain and Feed Trade News

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ARKANSAS

Ozark, Ark.—The Ozark Mill & Grain Elvtr., destroyed by fire last winter, has been rebuilt and resumed operations.

DeWitt, Ark.—The DeWitt Feed Mill, Inc.'s new plant has been completed and is now in operation. Carl Owens, formerly manager of the DeWitt Lumber Co., is in charge of the mill.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Eben W. Ferguson, 88, pioneer grain merchant of northern California, died at his home recently. He was a pioneer member of the Merchants' Exchange and had been prominent in grain circles and a resident of San Francisco for the last 60 years.

CANADA

Belle River, Ont.—The Belle River Grain & Seed Co. plant and elevator was destroyed by fire Oct. 8.

St. Boniface, Man.—Construction of the \$250,000 flour mill has been postponed on account of the European situation.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool recently approved the immediate construction of 200 grain bins of 10,000 bus. capacity, each in the heavy crop areas. Congestion in the movement of Saskatchewan's heavy wheat crop prompted the action.

Winnipeg, Man.—The N. Bawlf Grain Co. shows an operating profit of \$79,797.92 for the year ended July 31, compared with a loss of \$152,902.54 for the preceding fiscal year. This amount includes income from investments and also takes into account payment of bond interest and exchange amounting to \$12,378.33.

Fort William, Ont.—The federal minister of labor has been asked to name the chairman for the board of conciliation in reference to the dispute between the elevator companies and the elevator employees, members of local No. 650 of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Fort William, Ont.—T. Bilinski was fined \$60 and costs or three months in jail recently on a charge of stealing wheat from the C. P. R. A total of 130 bus. of wheat was found at his home which was turned back to the railroad. The accused pleaded he did not know it was against the law to sweep grain cars. He claimed he was out of work. The magistrate warned him to stay off the C. P. R. and C. N. R. property.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Directors and officers of Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., met here Oct. 16 and 17 for the annual meeting of the company, the second successive year that the company's annual meeting has been held in its Port Arthur offices. An inspection tour of the Lakehead terminal elevators and other company property was made on Tuesday following the annual business meeting Monday morning and afternoon. Officers and directors of the company who were at the Lakehead include J. H. Wesson, Regina, pres.; A. F. Sproule, Lafleche, 1st vice-pres.; Leonard Widdup, Kipling, 2nd vice-pres.; G. W. Robertson, sec'y; W. Riddel, treas.; J. D. Read, western mgr. Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs.; F. N. McLaren, mgr. at Winnipeg for Saskatchewan Pool Terminals and the directors.

Vancouver, B. C.—Following the completion of repairs and additions now in progress at the Columbia Elvtr. recently purchased by the National Harbours Board of the Dominion Government, the plant will be leased to the Gillespie Grain Co., Ltd., of Edmonton, Alta., for operation. The small feed plant which is part of the present elevator will be continued in operation by the Columbia Grain Co. Improvements being made at the elevator include the following: Construction of the reinforced concrete storage addition having a capacity of 250,000

bus., of which C. D. Howe Co., Ltd., are designers, bringing the capacity of the house (as previously reported in the Journals) to 600,000 bus; rebuilding the deck of the wharf; rebuilding the railway trestles; repairing the bin bottom timbers in the workhouse; adding a new elevator leg and two new cylinder cleaners in the workhouse. The total estimated cost of the improvements is \$150,000. The general contractor is Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. As purchased, the Columbia elevator, a 350,000-bu. house, has a workhouse, timber storage annex, and a concrete storage annex, and a receiving elevator and shipping gallery on the wharf in front of the elevator. The above named improvements were started by the National Harbours Board immediately upon acquiring the plant.

COLORADO

Walsenburg, Colo.—The Walsenburg Flour Mill installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

ILLINOIS

Chester, Ill.—The H. C. Cole Milling Co. recently installed a 300-bu. Soweigh Hopper Scale.

Columbia, Ill.—Columbia Grain & Feed Co. installed a D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Gays, Ill.—An electric motor in the Munson Bros. Grain & Coal Co., Inc., elevator burned out recently.

Marion, Ill.—The Marion Mills recently installed a Kelly Duplex Model L. Hammer Mill with motor drive.

Tabor, Ill.—The DeWitt County Co-operative Grain Co. recently erected several steel bins for government corn storage.

Steward, Ill.—The Lee County Grain Ass'n has leased the Steward Co-operative Grain Co. elevator for a period of 30 days.

Caledonia, Ill.—The Ralston elevator was looted the night of Oct. 9 for the third time in six weeks. The safe was blasted and \$300 stolen.

Crossville, Ill.—The E. M. Morris Elvtr. is being remodeled and enlarged. Cribbed bins are being enlarged and made deeper.—H. H. H.

McHenry, Ill.—Charles D. McArthur, 59, president of the Elgin Flour & Feed Co., died in Sherman Hospital following a lingering illness Oct. 8.

Mount Carroll, Ill.—The old mill owned by Adam Fulrath and located on his farm near here, has been razed. The mill was over 100 years old.

Clayton, Ill.—G. E. Stevens has opened the feed mill operated formerly by Frank Swope and will do custom grinding, handle feeds and do weighing.

Hoopeston, Ill.—A cob pile at the Hoopeston Grain & Coal Co. elevator was ignited from the exhaust of an automobile. The elevator was not damaged.

Latham, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently erected two large steel storage bins of 17,000 capacity each to handle part of the surplus corn of the community.

Compro (Auburn p. o.), Ill.—Mr. Hinkle has been appointed manager of the Fernandes & Co. elevator. He was formerly with the Raymond Farmers' Grain Co.

Exline, (Saunemin p. o.), Ill.—E. L. Jarvis & Son have made extensive repairs at their elevator. New steel covering has been put on the structure and other improvements made.

Cullom, Ill.—The Cullom Co-operative Grain Co. is building an addition to its office building. The structure will be widened to the east 16 ft., the addition to be of brick, and a 40-ft. extension to the south, built in an L shape, will be of blocks. Addition space will be used for feeds, seeds and miscellaneous stock. A furnace and water system will be installed.

Stronghurst, Ill.—A loaded truck broke thru the scale platform at the Stronghurst Grain & Merchandise Co. recently, causing a small amount of damage.

Jenkins (Clinton p. o.), Ill.—A large section of wall was torn out of the Kenney Elvtr. Co. elevator here when the wall collapsed and spilled several thousand bus. of sealed corn on the ground.

Sullivan, Ill.—The frame grain elevator of W. W. Sentel located near here in Sullivan Township was destroyed by fire Sept. 22. Partial insurance was carried on the building and its contents.

Peru, Ill.—The Peru Waterway Terminal has leased a site for a loading area, south of the C. B. & Q. tracks and north of the river. Hoppers will be erected, conveyors and other equipment installed.

Broadwell, Ill.—Fire Oct. 19 destroyed a large corn sheller and threatened the W. W. Hill elevator. Heat from the exhaust of a gasoline motor operating the sheller was believed to have started the fire.

Kirkland, Ill.—General Mills is operating the business recently conducted here as the Kirkland Coal & Feed Co., under the new name. Farm Service Co., with William Graham in charge as manager.

Lebanon, Ill.—Frank J. Betten was presented with a check for \$1,000 recently by the Pfeffer Milling Co., in token of his 50 years of service with the company. Mr. Betten, 79, still reports daily for work.—P. J. P.

Hillsdale, Ill.—The Hillsdale Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been licensed in Class B as a bonded public warehouse. Repairs and remodeling in progress at the elevator for the last several weeks have been completed.

Farmersville, Ill.—Herman Fuchs sustained painful burns about both heels Oct. 9 when he entered the cob burner at the Farmersville Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator. Unknown to him live coals smoldered under a light layer of ashes.

Geneseo, Ill.—By terms of the will left by John J. Guild who died Oct. 2, interests in the J. J. Guild & Sons grain and coal business are left to the two sons residing here, Edward R., and Frank, now actively engaged in the business. A \$42,500 estate was disposed of by the will.

Roodhouse, Ill.—A new electric dump hoist has been installed at the W. G. Gerbing elevator along with other improvements being made at the plant. Mr. Gerbing was here for several days from Ashland, looking after the work being done. Bonnie Gerbing is manager of the elevator.

Alton, Ill.—Robert H. Montgomery has accepted a position as general manager of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. He was formerly sales manager of Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., Independence, Mo. William Catron of Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed grain buyer for the local Stanard-Tilton Mill made vacant by the resignation of William H. Henry, for 20 years employed as grain buyer here.

Jerseyville, Ill.—George Utt, employed at the Jersey County Grain Co. elevator, suffered severe friction burns on his hands Oct. 7 when he clung to a rope of a hand power elevator after the other one had broken when the lift was about 60 ft. from the ground, thus slowing the descent of the lift until within 15 ft. of the ground floor when he released his hold and fell with the device the rest of the distance.

Seneca, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co.'s new 60,000-bu. elevator, recently completed here at the cost of \$40,000, has been leased for five years, by the Allied Grain Corp. and received its first grain early this month. Fred McClellan of Mazon, who was employed at the Morris elevator of the Allied Company, has been named manager of the new plant. Vernon DeGrush, also of Mazon, is elevator man and Charles Rice of Mahomet is assistant elevator man. The Allied Grain Co. has operated an elevator on the waterway here since June, 1938.

Bement, Ill.—The Voorhies Co-operative Grain Co. has purchased the Siders Grain & Coal Co. elevator and will take possession Nov. 1. Ralph R. Siders, who has been engaged in business here for 45 years, will retire. The Siders Grain & Coal Co. has been in business since July 1, 1936, when it was purchased from the Spragues. Mr. Siders has been assisted by his two sons, Dan and Bus. George Fisher is manager of the Voorhies company.

Five Point (Sycamore p. o. Route 2), Ill.—The local elevator which was incorporated early this month by Dewitt Purvines and his father, E. A. Purvines, and Wash Hagen, all of Pleasant Plains, was destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 4, one week after opening under the new ownership. Roy Edwards of Tallula was the manager. The elevator was erected about 1898 by the Central Illinois Grain Co. of Ashland. It contained several thousand bus. of corn and 1,258 bus. of oats, also destroyed. Sparks from a cob burner near the building are believed to have started the fire.

CHICAGO NOTES

The fire prevention ordinance passed by the Chicago city council prescribes how grain bleachers shall be constructed, and that they must be 25 ft. or more from buildings.

No change took place in price of membership certificates on Chicago Board of Trade. Post-offers of certificates were at \$2.375 and the highest bid at \$1,500. The last sale was at \$2.000.

Fire damaged the abandoned 250,000-bu. grain elevator of the Capital Coal & Coke Co., formerly owned and operated by the Prairie State Milling Co., at 4553 Lexington St. on Oct. 12. Workmen were engaged in wrecking the building at the time.

A class of several hundred students of the grain trade started classes at the Board of Trade Oct. 24 when the Grain Exchange Institute resumed its course of study for the second year. The institute offers persons a 16-week course on fundamentals of the grain business at classes held Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Thursday nights. A correspondence course also is given. College students, railroad and insurance men are included as students of the course as well as employees of grain brokers.

GRAIN AND ITS MARKETING

The Grain Exchange Institute again offers its correspondence course, "Grain and Its Marketing," similar to the classroom course given in Chicago.

A comprehensive picture of grain marketing is presented, covering the movement of grain from producer to consumer. Correspondence students receive copies of the text chapters used in the regular classroom course, provided in text form with some discussion of typical cases. Each week the student is expected to prepare answers to an examination on phases of the subject covered during the lesson and at the end of the period a comprehensive examination is given and a certificate awarded by the Grain Exchange Institute to all students who satisfactorily complete the course.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Chester J. Alger was unanimously re-elected president of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at their opening fall meeting the night of Oct. 11. Mr. Alger is Chicago office manager of the Corn Products Refining Co. Others elected were Fred A. Rech, Riverdale, first vice-pres.; Ralph A. Wilson, Champaign, Ill., second vice-pres.; Henry A. Keir, sec'y; superintendent directors are B. P. Kline, Riverdale; E. A. Josephson; Gilbert P. Lane; Russell Maas, Hammond; B. I. Weller, East Chicago, Ind., and Paul Naehner.

INDIANA

Forest, Ind.—Sellers Grain Co. recently bot a Sidney Corn Cracker and Grader.

Petersburg, Ind.—The annual corn show will be held here December 6 and 7.—W. B. C.

Fulton, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. has installed a new Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

North Manchester, Ind.—Clay Syler has installed a Blue Streak Hammermill with built-in separator.

Helmer, Ind.—The Helmer Elevator has installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity with motor drive.

Shideler (Eaton p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Elevator Co. has purchased a new 1½ ton feed mixer.—A. E. L.

Ellettsville, Ind.—Dewey Hudson has installed a Blue Streak Hammermill with built-in separator, direct connected to electric motor.

Paoli, Ind.—Albert G. Dougherty, 72, who for many years owned and operated a flour mill at the rise of Lick creek, died recently.—W. B. C.

Cumberland, Ind.—The Huntington Grain & Livestock Co., Inc., has been organized by Edwin C. Huntington, John C. Hill and Carrie Mae Huntington.

North Webster, Ind.—The Farmers Milling Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex half-ton capacity, No. 1 Vertical Feed Mixer, also a model L hammer mill.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. has completed the installation of an automatic sprinkler system in its mill and wheat elevator.—H. H. H.

Milltown, Ind.—John Vance, formerly of Metamora and Richmond, Ind., has leased the local wheat mill and is operating it with the help of his sons.—H. H. H.

Urbana, Ind.—The Mutual Grain Co. has remodeled its elevator, enlarged the driveway and added new supports and repainted. A new truck hoist will be added.—A. E. L.

Cammack (Muncie R. F. D. No. 8), Ind.—John Howell, 84, lifelong Delaware County resident who owned and operated an elevator here for the past 40 years, died Oct. 6.

Martinsville, Ind.—A fire that broke out in the feed grinding equipment of the Martinsville Milling Co.'s plant recently was extinguished before much damage resulted.

Evansville, Ind.—The Morris grain elevator at 2501 Broadway, was destroyed by fire, Oct. 21, after firemen waged a two hours' fight in an effort to save the structure. The building was

Oakville, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has erected a steel grain tank adjacent to the elevator. This tank has a capacity of 12,000 bus. It is filled by direct spout from the cupola of the elevator and empties thru a screw conveyor to the elevator basement.—A. E. L.

Marion, Ind.—The Thomas Milling Co. plant was damaged by fire on Oct. 12. The fire broke out in the paper bag storage room and burned thru almost the entire first floor and damaged several elevators and machinery in the basement. Considerable stock was spoiled by smoke and water.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Pritchard Elevator, Max; C. Wm. Maibucher, Indianapolis; Williams Equity Exchange, Williams; Mount Etna Feed Mill, Mount Etna, and Boone Grain & Seed Co., Lebanon. Two applications were turned down recently, due to the fact they were presented with the intention of becoming eligible to receive carload dealer prices on soybeans and corn, when their elevator facilities were such that they could not qualify as an established dealer in these, also that they had no elevator storage space, nor could they load grain in carloads by rail. Operations of these two firms would be entirely by truck.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Goshen, Ind.—The Elkhart County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Inc.'s, elevator and mill, recently remodeled and enlarged, constitute one of the leading business enterprises of the county seat. New equipment for the mill includes a 60-h.p. hammermill; Sidney Corn Sheller and Cleaner; two fast handling legs; truck scale and dump pit.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The 39th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held on Jan. 29 and 30, in Indianapolis. Headquarters for the convention again will be at the Columbia Club, which is near the Board of Trade Building, furnishing adequate facilities for the business sessions, and also providing for a few exhibits nearby the convention hall.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fred K. Sale, Sec'y.

Goshen, Ind.—Legal action to enjoin Charles, Sherman, and John R. Dwiggs, owners of Dwiggs & Sons alfalfa mill, from constructing an alfalfa processing plant on 2.79 acres of land northwest of here has been instituted in the Elkhart circuit court by Ralph B. and Hazel M. Showalter, owners of 40 acres of land across the road from the defendants' land on which it is proposed to build the processing plant. Odors arising as a result of processing of alfalfa meal are alleged to be highly obnoxious and offensive.

Sheridan, Ind.—The Wallace Grain Co. has ordered another revolving corn screen. This will equip this elevator with two hammer mills, two shellers and two revolving screen cleaners. A molasses mixer was installed recently.—A. E. L. a total loss along with 20,000 bus. of corn, wheat and soybeans, according to Robert Morris, the manager and owner. Mr. Morris said, he thought the loss would be covered fully by insurance. Mr. Morris also operates an elevator at Crossville, Ill.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Clare, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a new Bender Overhead Traveling Truck Lift.

Fonda, Ia.—The Eastern Iowa Grain Co. recently purchased a Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Zearing, Ia.—A. J. Pulley has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with motor drive.

Essex, Ia.—Johnson Bros. are building an addition to their flour mill to be used as a packaging department.

Inwood, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s buildings have been painted with aluminum paint by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Manning, Ia.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Great Western grain elevator, owned by C. H. Walters.

Armstrong, Ia.—Two new modern air dumps recently were installed in the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Schaller, Ia.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed a crib and its contents belonging to the Central Popcorn Co. on Oct. 4.

Raleigh, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s local elevator has been painted with aluminum paint, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Estherville, Ia.—The Golden Sun Milling Co. is constructing a 60x130-ft. warehouse, to be used for feed, flour and salt storage.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Elevator Co. has been incorporated by J. D. Kent, pres., and W. C. Fuller, sec'y, with \$150,000 capital stock.

Klemme, Ia.—Prowlers who forced an entrance to the Klemme Co-op. Grain Co.'s office the night of Sept. 30 obtained nothing but a little small change.

Swea City, Ia.—New head drives, belts, buckets and other improvements were a part of the work done recently for the Quaker Oats Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—Burglars looted the safe at the Terminal Grain Elevator Co.'s plant Oct. 9, taking \$32 cash and \$27 in checks. Entrance was gained thru a chute.

Charter Oak, Ia.—Charles Kiepe recently purchased a portable elevator to be used for unloading the government corn in the ever normal granary located on the lot south of the depot.

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building a 32x26-ft., 25,000-bu. annex to its elevator. The new structure will be 44 ft. high. Interior improvements have been made on the elevator also.

Sioux City, Ia.—Clold Smith, 68, president of the American Popcorn Co., died of a heart attack suffered in his office Oct. 12.—A. G. T.

Newton, Ia.—D. J. Eberhart, 85, Newton grain and coal dealer who died in May, 1938, left holdings valued at approximately \$39,000, according to the probate inventory filed here recently.—A. G. T.

Stratford, Ia.—The Stratford Grain & Supply Co., recent purchasers of the Williams Grain Co. elevators, is covering the elevators with corrugated sheet metal preparatory to using them for government corn storage.

Monona, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. is building new coal sheds. They are of concrete foundations and floors and will be covered with sheet iron. Frank Klutzbaugh is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Melcher, Ia.—Eight new steel grain bins for storing government sealed corn have been erected at the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. elevator. M. S. Leavengood stated all storage bins in the elevator are filled with government sealed corn.

Polk City, Ia.—The Polk City Grain Co. held "open house" recently when refreshments were served to a large crowd, prizes awarded, and moving pictures shown. "Open House" will be an annual event for people of the community in the future.

Clinton, Ia.—Continental Grain Co's new elevator managed by Fred Lyons, Jr., is in operation. It is equipped to handle river shipments down the Mississippi River. A Steinlite Moisture Tester and all grain grading equipment was supplied by J. C. Kintz.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Waterloo Mills Co. is installing a commercial feed manufacturing unit, to be ready for operation about Nov. 15. M. F. Wells will have charge of the manufacturing in the enlarged commercial feed department. Glenn Brown and Carl G. Orsinger are the owners.

Aplington, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co.'s new warehouse is nearing completion. While all of the machinery has not been installed, beans are being received and work of filling one of the 5,000-bu. bins has started. Machinery in the west elevator is being overhauled also.

Granville, Ia.—Den Hartog of the Hartog Elvtr. of Seney, has purchased the Farmers elevator here. Capacity of the elevator is some 15,000 to 20,000 bus. Mr. Hartog gave up his lease on the Sanborn elevator which he has been operating for some time following purchase of the local house.

Toledo, Ia.—The plant of the Toledo Grain Co. was threatened by destruction from fire Oct. 3 when flames originating in the grinding room spread rapidly to beams over the driveway. Prompt and efficient work on the part of the firemen extinguished the blaze before extensive damage resulted.

Dedham, Ia.—The Dedham Co-operative Ass'n has had the Tillotson Const. Co. remodel a cob and dust house into a storage plant for C.C.C. corn. The plant is divided into four bins and reinforced with bin rods. It is loaded from the elevator by means of a direct spout from the head and emptied back into the elevator leg by means of a 12-inch screw conveyor.

Burlington, Ia.—It is expected the Mississippi Grain & Feed Co. will have its local elevator ready for operation within a few days. The old Scholar ice plant, recently purchased by the company and converted into a grain elevator, houses facilities for loading for both rail and river shipments. Storage capacity of the steel tanks installed is approximately 200,000 bus. of grain.

Danville, Ia.—Ralph Lessenger celebrated the opening of his new modern feed and produce plant Oct. 7 by issuing an invitation to the public to be present and serving his guests a free lunch in the afternoon and entertaining them with a speaker from the Iowa State college in the evening, the subject of the talk being hybrid seed corn. The new building is 40 by 80 ft., and one story.

Dike, Ia.—The new 36,000-bu. cribbed storage annex for the Farmers Co-operative Co. has been completed. The structure is 25x42 ft. and 40 ft. high and is divided into six bins. It is equipped with a 14-inch screw conveyor and 5-h.p. motor both at the top and bottom of the annex for transferring grain to and from the elevator. The entire building is covered with 28-gage galvanized iron and grounded for lightning protection. The new plant was built by the Tillotson Const. Co.

Onawa, Ia.—The Onawa Flour Mills, operated by Bill Quilling for the past year, have been sold to a group of Des Moines men who will take possession about Nov. 1. Mr. Quilling came here from Garner to operate the mill.

Mondamin, Ia.—Work has been completed on the new 30,000-bu. cribbed storage annex for the Farmers Co-operative Co. here. The new structure is 26x28 ft. on the ground and 55 ft. high, and is divided into four bins. The plant is equipped with a 14-inch screw conveyor and 3-h.p. motor at both the top and bottom for fast transferring of grain from and to the elevator. The storage roof on the elevator was raised to give the owners an additional 2,500-bus. storage capacity and the entire plant was covered with 28 gage galvanized iron. The Tillotson Const. Co. had the contract.

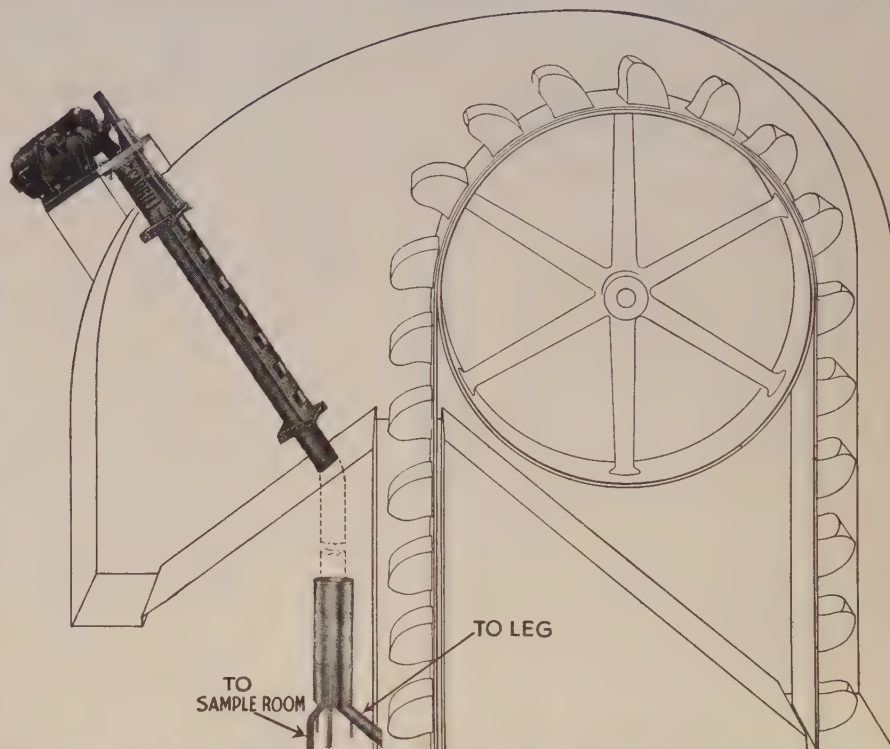
Knoke, Ia.—An addition to the main elevator owned by John Knoke burst open from the weight of 38,000 bus. of shelled corn it contained Oct. 6, spilling corn out on all three sides of the structure with such force a box car standing in its path was overturned. Harry Smith, employed at the elevator, owes his life

to the fact he sat down to rest. He was scooping corn in the top part of the annex, and tiring, sat down on a beam. A few seconds later, with a terrific roar, the outer walls split open, leaving the upper portion of the building supported on the still standing partitions. The addition had been completed only two weeks before.

Des Moines, Ia.—All of Iowa's 1937 and 1938 sealed corn which farmers will deliver in liquidating the corn loans can be stored in the steel tin cans, provided by the C.C.C. and the space available in country elevators, so states the Iowa A.A.A. commission. Approximately 30 to 32 million bus. will be stored in the steel bins and the balance of the estimated 35 to 38 millions bus. will find a place in country elevators. There is some reported weevil damage in the 1937 sealed corn, but these reports are scattered and the damage will be nominal. Warm, dry weather thru out the State has been a big help in shelling and storing in the steel bins,—however next May and June will tell the story of damaged corn that is stored in the bins.—J. C. K.

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4. Will eliminate set-backs on account of wrong mix.
5. Gives accurate information on grain run for grade in the elevator.
6. Provides an easy method of sampling stored grain for condition.
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Ralston, Ia.—The construction of a new 44,000-bu. cribbed storage annex for the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has been completed. The new plant is 24x56 ft. and cribbed 40 ft. high. There is a 12-inch screw conveyor at both top and bottom of the plant for transferring grain to and from the elevator. The entire new plant is covered with 28 gage galvanized iron and grounded for lightning protection. In addition to the above storage the Ass'n is having a large lumber shed remodeled and equipped to make approximately 40,000 bus. storage. A leg is being installed in this plant and conveyors for unloading. The work on both the new annex and lumber shed is being done by the Tillotson Const. Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Plymouth Processing Co.'s soy bean processing plant was completely destroyed by fire of undetermined origin Oct. 19. Property loss is estimated at \$250,000.00. The fire was first noticed when workmen saw flames in the warehouse. The flames spread quickly to the main plant and were fed by soy oil from an 8,000 gallon storage tank when it burst from the heat. The plant was built in 1936 and processes annually approximately 500,000 bus. of soy beans. C. J. Simmons, plant manager, stated the plant was well covered by insurance. Sixteen workmen in the plant at the time of the fire escaped without injury, except for some singed eye brows and hair. The plant was of the expeller process system and is to be rebuilt at once.—J. C. K.

KANSAS

Marshall, Kan.—Rea & Page Milling Co. recently sustained an electrical damage loss.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The George E. Gano Grain Corp. sustained an electrical breakdown loss on Sept. 26 at its local plant.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. reported a small loss sustained at its local plant from windstorm on Sept. 28.

Oneida, Kan.—Charles Story has leased the east elevator from Sam Murdock. He has made extensive repairs and installed a new scale at the elevator office. The elevator has been operated by the Chris Brunners for Dr. Murdock.

Alamota, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, organized 23 years ago, has gone out of business. Charles Chase remains as manager of the plant which was bot and is being operated by S. E. Mudd and associates as the Alamota Grain & Supply Co.

Caldwell, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is constructing a building to house custom feed grinding and mixing machinery. The new structure is 40x50 ft. and will include a driveway and an elevator leg in addition to space for storing feed. Four new coal bins have been constructed recently by the company. Sibley Bryson is manager of the elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—Members of the Wichita Board of Trade held their annual golf tournament on Columbus Day at Crestview Country Club.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Kansas has a total elevator storage capacity of approximately 107,000,000 bushels. Sixty-six per cent of the total elevator capacity of Kansas is licensed and bonded. One hundred forty-two additional Kansas elevators were licensed by the state department this year. Three hundred Kansas banks have been approved by the C.C.C. as lending agencies.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Seneca, Kan.—A new corn shelling plant is being installed for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the Tillotson Const. Co. The dump pit will be enlarged and a No. 24 Western Sheller and No. 2 Shaker Feeder will be installed, to be operated by a new 7½-h.p. motor and V-belt drive. A cob and dust house will be built, 14x18 ft. and covered with 28-gage galvanized iron. It is expected to have the work completed by the last of this month.

Canton, Kan.—Work will begin soon on the construction of a 50,000-bu. concrete elevator for the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. The new plant will be divided into 14 bins, 8 of which will be over the driveway. It will be equipped with a 5,000-bu. per hour leg, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a dust collecting system. There will also be a 40x24-ft. concrete warehouse attached to the elevator. The Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

KENTUCKY

Winchester, Ky.—The Brook Feed Co.'s offices were broken into and looted on Oct. 8 and a small amount of cash and four fountain pens valued at \$40 stolen. Approximately \$250 hidden in the back of the safe was overlooked when the safe was broken into and rifled.

Hardinsburg, Ky.—The Hook Milling Co., one of the best known concerns in this part of the state, has changed hands and is now known as the Aud Milling Co. The deal was made when the former owner, Howard Hook, now residing at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., sold the mill to J. A. Aud, a resident of West Louisville, Ky. The mill now is being operated under the new management.—W. B. C.

MARYLAND

Grantsville, Md.—W. E. Stanton sustained a small property loss as the result of high winds Sept. 29.

MICHIGAN

Grand Blanc, Mich.—Edward H. Fletcher, 66, who operated the Grand Blanc elevator, died Oct. 16.

West Branch, Mich.—The West Branch Farmers Elvtr. has installed a new high speed, specific gravity seed cleaner.

Wixom, Mich.—Thieves forced an entrance to the Wixom Co-operative Elvtr Co. elevator recently, stealing \$140 in money.

Stanton, Mich.—Wilson's Elvtr., formerly the old Cadwell Elvtr., was opened for business Sat., Oct. 7, handling a complete line of feeds, seeds, grain and fertilizer; also buying beans.

Owosso, Mich.—The George W. Young elevator has been authorized under provisions of the Farm Produce Storage Act to receive farm produce for storage, his license effective Oct. 2.

Flowerfield (Three Rivers p. o.), Mich.—Walter Rettman of Cicero has purchased the old Bartholomew flour mill and will start grinding flour, grits and feed, in November. The mill is now being overhauled.

Gaylord, Mich.—The Hankey Milling Co., which has been in business here for more than 25 years, has sold its warehouse to the Otsego County Co-operative Ass'n, who will use it for potato storage. With the deal the Hankey Milling Co. closed its local branch.

Marine City, Mich.—The Marine City Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has filed a bill in circuit court to dissolve the corporation, organized Dec. 16, 1921. The corporation operates elevators in Marine City and New Baltimore. Inability to meet its obligations was given as the reason for dissolution.

Iona, Mich.—Eighteen elevators and mills serving Iona County farmers have discontinued storage service for wheat and other farm commodities as a result of the farm produce storage law passed by the last Legislature, declaring restrictions imposed by Act 63 of the Public Acts of 1939 have made it unprofitable for them to qualify for storage and warehousing services.

Standish, Mich.—Consolidated Grain Corp. has leased the Ray T. Metevia elevator and has placed Clare Lettick in charge as manager. Mr. Metevia will remain with the elevator, in charge of certain departments. The Consolidated Grain Corp. operates plants at Pine River, Rhodes, Turner, Au Gres, Bentley, Linwood and Kawkawlin. The local elevator will buy and sell beans, grain, seeds and will also handle coal and poultry feeds.

MINNESOTA

Forada, Minn.—The Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co. has repaired its plant and built an annex.

Hampton, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. is erecting a large storage house on the lot north of the elevator.

Hardwick, Minn.—The E. A. Brown Grain Co. has constructed 13 steel grain bins for storing government sealed corn.

Jackson, Minn.—J. G. Robertson, 54, who was engaged in the grain and lumber business here, died suddenly on Oct. 10.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Golden Sun Milling Co. is constructing an addition to its local plant, to be used for storage purposes.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Rippe Grain & Milling Co. has opened in new quarters north of the North Western Railroad tracks on North Ave.

Winthrop, Minn.—Twenty-two new grain bins are being built at the Pacific Grain Co.'s plant, to be used for storage of government sealed corn.

Louisburg, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at a recent special meeting voted to purchase the local Atlas elevator from the National Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Waldorf, Minn.—The Waldorf Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the old Lutheran church building and will move it near the elevator for use as a storehouse.

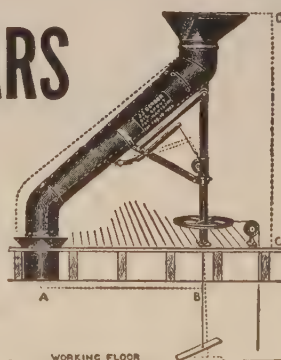
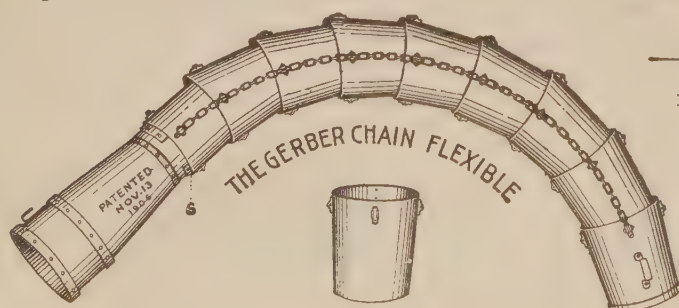
Bemidji, Minn.—The Bemidji Flour Mills recently completed construction of an addition to the building, to be used for storage. A new scale for weighing was installed.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—Willis Godfrey, for several years assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Monterey, has accepted a position as manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Ogilvie, Minn.—The Ogilvie Feed Mill of which Henry Niemann is proprietor has started construction of an addition which will include an office with other room needed for the business.

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J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS 518 S. 3rd St. Minneapolis

Hallock, Minn.—The Hallock Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is taking down its elevator and will replace it with a 50,000-bu. modern structure, equipped with a 20-ton platform scale; an automatic shipping scale, and other electrically operated machinery.

Fulda, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. will install a new feed mixer, feed grinder and an oats huller in the old Fleischman building which the company purchased last year. Cleaning machinery was purchased some time ago.

Wylie, Minn.—Members and patrons of the Wylie Co-operative Elvtr. Co. appeared at a hearing conducted by representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission early this month to voice their objections to the proposed abandonment of the seven miles of trackage between St. Hilaire and Wylie, sought in a petition of the Great Northern Railroad. The delegation pointed out that removal of the road would raise marketing costs as well as cause dissolution of the elevator company, now operated successfully. The Great Northern road has no regular service between St. Hilaire and Wylie, trips being made to the elevator only on request. During 1938 road was used for 27 trips to haul 38 carloads of grain and supplies. Carl Lehrer is manager of the elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—M. M. Noxon, president of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Superintendents' Society, announces that he will assume the chairmanship of the ass'n's Active Safety Com'te. With him will serve James Auld, St. Louis Park, and Louis Fried, Past Chapter Pres. Paul Christensen heads the membership com'te, assisted by Ed J. Raether of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Ray Brusseau, A. C. Leighton, Kunz Oil Co., and Charlie Gemlo, E. L. Dobbin of Van Dusen-Harrington Co. heads the Attendance com'te, aided by Clarence Bach, Carl Elstad, and George Dunkelbeck, Past Chapter Pres. Jack Coughlin is chairman of the entertainment com'te for the monthly chapter conferences. With him will serve Vin Shea, Pat Bohan, and George Patchin. The chapter held its opening fall meeting on Sept. 26, and has its next gathering slated for Hallowe'en, Oct. 31, at the R. R. Howell Co. plant, where a number of innovations will be inspected.

Franklin, Minn.—The new Caven Elvtr., built to replace the one that burned July 5, has been completed. The structure has a capacity of 25,000 bu. of grain including the auxiliary steel bins. The elevator proper has 10 overhead bins for grain and four smaller ones for handling the ground feed business. Six of these bins are located over the driveway. The grinding and mixing is done on the work floor. Equipment of the plant includes a 20-ton Fairbanks truck scale; a 100-bu. hopper scale for loading out and for custom business; a huller attrition mill with a Howell scalper and magnetic separator; a Day Dust Collector and cyclone for handling the ground feed; a 1-ton feed mixer; a 3,000-bu. per hr. high speed elevator leg with Calumet Cups. The grain testing equipment consists of a flax tester, kicker and barley pearer. The work floor is of well fitted hard maple flooring. All electric wiring is laid in steel conduits and all outlets are dust proof. Construction of bins is of plank cribbing covered on the outside with corrugated steel. W. J. Caven is manager and grain buyer with Otto Reineke as assistant. Hogenson Const. Co. had the contract.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n has let contract to the J. H. Fisch Co. for the design and construction of a 50,000-bu. ironclad elevator, on a reinforced concrete foundation. The building will be 32x39x100 ft. The driveway, built down to street level, is to be 16x60 ft. and will be equipped with 12x12-ft. overhead doors at either end; a 9x34-ft., 22-ton, steel frame, Howe Dump Scale, and a 76-ft. Strong-Scott Truck Dump with 22-ft. steel dump grate. A steel boot tank is to be installed to insure protection against moisture. The elevator will contain 22 bins 68 ft. deep; two legs each with 11-inch belt and the latest type 10x6 cups and driven with motors thru Strong-Scott head drives. The cupola is to be equipped with all steel spouting; a new type, 25-duct, dust tight, Gerber Double Distributor, and a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale. A Strong-Scott Manlift will provide easy access to the cupola. The new office, adjoining the elevator, will be 16x38 ft.; will have three rooms, the main office, a testing room and a private office. The outside windows and those of the office partitions will be of plate glass, giving the manager, K. G. Rasmussen, a full, clear view of the

elevator property and the parking space in front of the elevator. The weighing beams of the outside scale for coal, and those in the driveway scale will be located in the office. The office basement will contain a hot air heating plant, fuel bins, fireproof vault, lavatory and showers.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—J. A. Frank, who was manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Lumber Co. elevator until that company suspended business Aug. 1 on account of financial difficulties, has leased the old Powers elevator and is conducting a general grain business under the name of J. A. Frank Elvtr. Mr. Frank is well known to grain trade of Minnesota and North Dakota, having operated elevators in both states over a period of many years.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Minnesota legislature has ordered the sale of the state testing mill which, it is felt, has outlived its usefulness. The structure, costing \$35,000 to build in 1919, will be sold to the highest bidder.

Effective Monday, Oct. 23, the complete closing Minneapolis grain market report will be broadcast over radio station WLB—the University of Minnesota station, over 760 kilocycles, as follows: daily, 2:25 p. m., Saturday, 12:25 p. m. The complete closing report includes futures and cash quotations plus grain bulletin changes. Radio station WCCO will continue to broadcast Minneapolis grain market quotations as heretofore with this change, the flash closing futures quotations will be broadcast daily at 1:30 p. m. except Saturday, when the broadcast will be at 12:15 p. m.

All directors and officers of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. were re-elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders and the board held at Minneapolis recently. Two new officers added were G. G. Mairs, assistant treasurer, and E. J. Moles, assistant sec'y. The re-elected directors are Shreve M. Archer, Samuel Mairs, T. L. Daniels and Richard C. Lilly, St. Paul; L. M. Dedon, Philip S. Duff, Guy A. Thomas and W. H. Eastman, Minneapolis; Werner G. Smith, Cleveland, and H. S. Bowers, New York. General officers of the company, re-elected, are Shreve M. Archer, pres.; Samuel Mairs, exec. vice-pres.; T. L. Daniels, L. M. Leffingwell, Werner G. Smith and W. H. Eastman, vice-presidents; William H. Morris, sec'y, and W. L. Dedon, treas.

MISSOURI

Cartlage, Mo.—The Morris Milling Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant from recent high winds.

Independence, Mo.—Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. sustained a small loss on Oct. 7, caused by sparks from a large drive gear.

Osage Beach, Mo.—Seth G. Clark, 57, of Osage Beach, died following the amputation of his right leg following an accident Oct. 9 in a local mill. He became entangled in a belt on the machinery and was pulled under a wheel which broke his leg in several places.—P. J. P.

Mound City, Mo.—The Norris Grain Co. has leased the local elevator from John Donan, and Robert Shoemaker of Hiawatha, Kan., is in charge. The Norris Company also leased the elevator at Fortescue. The company is operating the Rockport, Langdon and Nishnabotna elevators, with Victor Ochs of Phillipsburg, Kan., recently appointed, in charge.

Aurora, Mo.—The Majestic Flour Mill will not rebuild its plant that burned several weeks ago. This announcement was made recently by the owners. Included in the most recent decision of the N.L.R.B. in the long drawn out battle between the Majestic Flour Mill and about 60 of its former employees is an order that it must reinstate the men and give them back pay since date of their discharge in 1935, the gross amount of the award being about \$200,000. The present Labor Board decision will be carried to the courts.

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answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Crib. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



AT this writing - President's neutrality plans still being "panned". Too bad. We're for his original program - and without compromise. Some men dream and talk - others dream and act. Once when congressmen were dozing at home - President Teddy Roosevelt made arrangements for right of way - and building the Panama Canal - - prompt action - no dilly-dallying. We love the weave and play of opinion - but - too much talk - words - argument - bombast and bogeyism - - dangerous in emergencies.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The G. H. Dulle Milling Co. plant sustained a small loss from high winds Oct. 6.

St. Louis, Mo.—National Oats Co., local feed manufacturers, showed net profits of \$61,829 for nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with \$85,000 in the same period of 1938. For three months ended Sept. 30 profits were \$31,300 against \$27,000 in the same period last year.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The body of W. Glen Brown, 35, pit operator on the Kansas City Board of Trade for the Union Grain Co., was found in a secluded spot on a farm where he resided early Oct. 15. Mr. Brown had been identified with the grain trade practically his entire business career, having started as a messenger on the floor.

The Kansas City offices of the federal grain supervision department administering federal inspections and grain grading appeal have removed from the Huntzinger building to the new Federal Courts building. The hay, feed and seed division office of the agricultural marketing service has also been assigned to the latter building.

Carrol Clayton Ragan, 59, a partner in the Ragan Grain Co. and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died Oct. 11 at the University of Kansas Hospital after an illness of several months. Mr. Ragan was born in Seward, Neb., coming here in 1919. Associated with him in the grain business was his father, the late B. C. Ragan, and a brother, Harry B. Ragan.

Protein of 754 cars of wheat tested at Kansas City by the Kansas state inspection department during September averaged 13.72 per cent and 552 cars inspected by Missouri averaged 13.74 per cent. The average of 1,306 cars tested by both departments for the month was 13.73 per cent, compared with 13.75 per cent on 1,764 cars in August and 13.10 per cent on 2,501 cars in September, 1938.

The Kansas City Board of Trade received the following from the Chicago office of the C.C.C.: "Effective at once, Commodity Credit corporation will pay direct all charges for weighing and inspection on cars of corn moving into your market for its account. Kindly notify the party or parties who render invoices for the above charges to this effect." The order was made to avoid payment of the 1/2c a bu. charge provided in local exchange rules for payment of freight and other costs incident to storage of grain.

MONTANA

Billings, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is constructing a feed mill, the building 24x26 ft., 2 stories, concrete foundation, frame construction with metal roofing.

Polson, Mont.—Martin Loge, formerly manager of the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co.'s local branch for twenty years, has formed a partnership with his brother, Hans Loge, and the two have opened a feed and flour business here.

NEBRASKA

Potter, Neb.—C. J. Jacobson, formerly with the Lexington (Neb.) Mill & Elvtr. Co., has taken over the Potter Mill.

Falls City, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Brainard, Neb.—C. E. Taylor, who served as manager of the Brainard Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator for a month, resigned his position recently and has returned to his previous residence in Charleston.

Mason City, Neb.—The first carload of corn that has been shipped into Mason City for some time was on track Oct. 9 for H. G. Arp, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. The load was yellow corn which Mr. Arp sold to farmers of the community.

Dawson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n is installing a new platform truck scale and building a new scale house. A new steel bin of 3,500 bus. capacity for corn storage also is being erected close to the elevator so that grain can be conveyed to it without any scooping.

Paxton, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has let a contract to the Tillotson Const. Co. to tear down its present plant and rebuild an up-to-date 15,000-bu. plant. The new plant will be 27x27 ft. on the ground, divided into 11 bins, two of which will be small pocket bins beside the driveway. The new building will be completely iron clad and grounded for lightning protection.

Fremont, Neb.—A stoker has been installed on the boiler of the Pete Marr soybean mill and a number of other labor saving devices have been added to step up efficiency in operation of the processing mill which is expected to have 200 full days of production this season. Marr estimates that the mill will process between 120,000 and 125,000 bus. from now until April. Of this number 100,000 will come from Iowa and the remainder from Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb.—Farmers elevator company managers of Nebraska have arranged for a complete statewide survey of rates paid by elevators for electricity and for land leased from railroad companies with an eye to making these costs cheaper. Frank Rutherford, sec'y-treas., said the survey was decided upon because some operators feel rates are "out of proportion" in some sections of the state. Upon completion of the survey the problem will be taken up direct with the railroad and power concern officials in an effort to get reductions where it is felt the costs are too high.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J.—The Platt Co., Inc., feed and grain, has been organized, capitalized at \$10,000.

Williamstown, N. J.—The Williamstown Feed Co. recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

NEW YORK

Pittsford, N. Y.—The new 100,000-bu. grain elevator of the Victor Flour Mills, Inc., was put into operation the last week in September.

West Coxsackie, N. Y.—Fire originating in a generator in the plant of the Coxsackie Milling & Supply Co. on Sept. 19 did some small damage to the generator room.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fire in the grain bin of a concrete elevator of the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp. on Buffalo River in Buffalo did damage estimated at \$1000. Police said spontaneous combustion caused the fire.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eugene Daeschler, 44, for 23 years a corn blender at the Hecker-Jones-Jewell mill, fell to his death from the top of the nine-story plant, his falling body narrowly missing a construction worker on the street. A verdict of suicide was returned. Mr. Daeschler had returned to the mill three weeks before following an operation.

Adams, N. Y.—Mrs. W. A. Mather and her daughter, Mrs. Eunice Pelton, administrators of the estate of the late William A. Mather, have discontinued the feed business which has been carried on in the old mill on Sandy Creek for many years, and will sell the mill. Mrs. Pelton will continue to operate the coal business, maintaining an office in the mill.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 92-year-old Evans elevator, landmark of the Buffalo waterfront and the oldest standing grain storage house in the city, is being torn down. The elevator has been idle for two years, operated previous to that time under lease to the Monarch Elvtr. Co. Construction of this elevator, and a few years later the old Dart elevator, brought to an end the old hand method of unloading grain from ships. In early days it was owned by members of the Evans family, prominent in Great Lakes shipping, and the name clung to it down thru the years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co. sustained a small sprinkler leakage loss recently.

Fargo, N. D.—J. L. Barney, former fieldman for the Mill Mutuals, has located in Seattle, Wash., having retired from business.

Amenia, N. D.—The Amenita Seed & Grain Co.'s elevator was visited by burglars the night of Sept. 30. The safe was wrecked and \$200 in cash stolen.

Bowbells, N. D.—A. C. Wiper, 76, operator of the local elevator and prominent resident of the community, died Oct. 18 at Northwestern Hospital in Minneapolis.

Washburn, N. D.—The Independent Grain Co., Inc., has been organized, capital stock, \$25,000. Incorporators were John Arngrimson, Fred Wagner and R. C. Everson, all of Washburn.

Fullerton, N. D.—Oscar Holt, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, is now connected with the Marshall-McCartney Elvtr. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. did not open its elevator this fall.

Chaffee, N. D.—Between \$20 and \$30 was stolen from the P. O. Peterson Grain Co. when the elevator was broken into by thieves the night of Sept. 30 and the safe wrecked. Two other local elevators, the Chaffee Farmers Co. and the Fossen Elvtr. were visited by the burglars the same night, their safes broken open, but nothing of value found.

Lynchberg (Durbin p. o.), N. D.—The elevator of the Lynchberg Farmers Elvtr. Co. was burglarized the night of Sept. 30. A sign on the door of the company's safe reading "This safe is not locked" was taken at its face value by the thieves who ransacked it but left it undamaged. Four other elevator safes in the immediate vicinity were wrecked the same night. Nothing of value was taken from the local elevator.

OHIO

Swanton, O.—O. B. Fleming has been made manager of the Swanton Milling Co.

Killeville, O.—Fred Kile & Son reported a small loss sustained at their plant Sept. 29 from high winds.

Painesville, O.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. has started operations for processing soybeans in its new plant.

Marion, O.—A motor on the mixer in the Marion Milling Co. plant burned out on Oct. 2, causing a small loss.

Willowdell, O.—Willowdell Grain & Feed Co. recently installed an oat clipper purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Fremont, O.—The Peoples Elvtr. recently bot an Ajax Hammermill and Kwik-Mix Mixer from the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Port Clinton, O.—John Lungard recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity; a hammer mill and a magnetic separator.

Cherry Fork, O.—Adams County Farm Buro Co-op. Co. recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with motor drive.

Pemberville, O.—We have installed a new 8-inch Kelly Duplex Blower on our attrition mill to replace a 6-inch one we had before.—Pemberville Elvtr. Ass'n.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Pleasantville Mill Co., Pleasantville, O., and E. E. McConnell, McGuffey, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Maumee, O.—Harold Anderson, owner of the Anderson Elevator, is expected to start operating the elevator July 1, 1940. The elevator since its construction in 1937 has been leased by the Continental Grain Co. and has a capacity of 1,100,000 bu.

Wooster, O.—The two large bins, constructed of solid concrete by the Clemens Const. Co. for the Soybean Processing Co. for soybean storage, are nearing completion. The twin tanks have an inside diameter of 30 ft. each, and will be approximately 100 ft. high and have a capacity of 52,000 bus. each.

Piqua, O.—The Miami Valley Farmers Exchange has taken over operation of the grain company known as Fristoe & Fogt Coal & Grain Co. and placed Woodrow McDowell in charge of the business. Officials of the Fristoe & Fogt Co. stated they would confine their business to the distribution of coal feeds and fertilizers with their offices located in the remodeled building on College St. adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

Fostoria, O.—Swift & Co. have let the contract to the Jas. Stewart Co. for a 530,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator and storage annex as well as a modern soybean mill. The elevator will have two legs and 8 bins, a track shed for receiving beans from cars and from trucks. The twelve tanks of the annex will be 106 ft. deep and will be equipped with a Zeleny Thermometer System. The mill and warehouse will be constructed of asbestos covered corrugated iron and be equipped with all the latest machinery for extracting oil.

Orient, O.—The Orient Farmers Exchange, branch of the Grove City Farmers Exchange, opened its elevator Oct. 7. Under the direction of Anton Patzer, manager of the Grove City Farmers Exchange, the local house recently purchased here has been remodeled; a new feed warehouse, grinding and mixing room, have been built; new reinforced concrete grain dumps, new truck hoist and a new elevator leg installed. Power for the recently installed machinery will be furnished by 12 electric motors. The Harrisburg branch, which up to now has served customers in this section, has been closed and will open only during harvest.

TOLEDO LETTER

Soybean receipts at Toledo are increasing with most of the receipts grading U. S. 2 Yellow.

Kenton D. Keilholtz, president of E. L. Southworth & Co., Inc., who suffered a heart attack Oct. 12th while attending a business meeting, is back at his office after spending a few days in the hospital.

The elevator of the Rice Grain Co. has been closed the last two weeks while extensive repairs were made on the railroad track scale. Repairs are now completed and operations are ready to begin.

Toledo, O.—A storage barn of the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., Otter Creek Road, was destroyed by fire Oct. 16. The building, a one-story corrugated iron structure, was one-third filled with hay. Sparks from the burning structure started two small fires in a meal storage building about 40 yards distant, workmen moving 1,000 bags of meal before one of the fires could be reached. H. A. Dellinger is Toledo manager of the concern.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

The annual Oct. 12th outing of the Toledo Board of Trade was held recently at the Sunningdale Golf Club and was attended by 100 members and guests.

OKLAHOMA

Ada, Okla.—Lightning coming in on the power wires did some electrical damage in the Ada Milling Co. plant on Oct. 6.

El Reno, Okla.—Walter H. Boon, for many years sec'y and general manager of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co., recently resigned from his position with the company. He has not announced his future plans.

Vici, Okla.—The new flour mill being built by the A. & J. Milling Co., C. O. Adair and Keith Jones, et al., is nearing completion and it is expected will be in operation within a short time. A large part of the machinery has been installed, including a large diesel engine, and a tryout is scheduled to be made as soon as the machinery hook-ups have been completed.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Tacoma, Wash.—The W. H. Berger Feed Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex No. 15 Cutterhead.

Cove, Ore.—The Mount Fanny Flouring mill has been leased for a year by A. G. Kleiwer of Abilene, Kan.

Deer Park, Wash.—L. L. Gillingham is building an addition to his feed store, 24 ft. square, to house steam rolls for the crushing of grain.

Fairfield, Ida.—N. G. Carman and Frank Tucker are each building grain elevators, bringing the total of grain elevators to be built on the Prairie this season to six.

Sunset, Wash.—Francis Grief, accompanied by Mayberry Davis, Delbert Hamilton and Paul Mills, recently made a trip to Spokane investigating the feasibility of constructing an elevator here.

Sandpoint, Ida.—The Farmers Co-operative Gas & Supply Co. has completed its new 50x50-ft. addition and machinery installations. Storage space for an additional 6,000 bus. of grain has been provided and a new grinding mill and fanning mill have been installed.

Arlington, Wash.—Ira Hunter of Hunters Feed & Seed Co., is building an addition to his warehouse to be used as a feed mill. He will install feed grinder capable of handling from a ton to one and a half ton of oats per hour. It has not been decided whether electric or gas engine power will be used.

Portland, Ore.—The Western Yeast Co. is installing machinery for an up-to-date plant for the manufacture of nutritional yeast in the large concrete building it recently purchased. Additional land alongside the new plant has been purchased for possible expansion. The plant will have a laboratory similar to the main plant at San Gabriel, Cal.

Mayville, Ore.—The Mayville flour mill was destroyed by fire Sept. 25. Clyde L. Browning, owner, stated the fire was of spontaneous origin, for the entire inside of the mill seemed to burst into flames without warning while he was eating his lunch inside the mill with the machinery running. The elevator was ignited from the mill blaze and was destroyed also. A small amount of insurance was carried on the stock within the building.

Vancouver, Wash.—Vancouver workers holding membership with the grain handlers section of the longshoremen's union have cast ballots in a strike vote that may tie up wheat movements at the Port of Vancouver and at other grain shipping points of the Pacific northwest. Results of the poll will not be known until returns are complete throughout the district. Negotiations for a new contract between the grain handlers and their employers are being carried on.

PENNSYLVANIA

Waynesboro, Pa.—W. B. Thompson installed a Kelly Duplex cutter.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ashton, S. D.—The Redfield Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has razed its local elevator.

Bath, S. D.—General repairs are being made on the local Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Warner, S. D.—The Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co. has completed general repairs at its local plant and the construction of an annex.

New Effington, S. D.—An annex has been built to the Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator and general repairs made at the plant.

McLaughlin, S. D.—The Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co. tore down its local elevator. The company's plant at James, S. D., also was razed.

Kidder, S. D.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator, operated by B. C. Odland, has been sold to the Marketing Produce Co., of Minneapolis. Gus Norman is the new manager.

Lake Preston, S. D.—The Lake Preston Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at its reorganization meeting held recently, voted to sell additional stock. The old board of directors was re-elected with Ed Rogholt renamed manager.

Willow Lake, S. D.—George Cluett has taken over the management of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s local plant. The former manager, Howard Hanson, of Cottonwood, Minn., recently resigned and returned to his home.

Baltic, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Aug. 28 with an all-day program in which the public was invited to share. A free luncheon was served at noon followed by music and short talks by well known men of the community.

Brookings, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son have bought the Farmers Shipping Ass'n elevator and coal business and will use the elevator for overflow storage. The Farmers Shipping Ass'n was one of the pioneer firms in Brookings, having been organized in 1889. Fred Olson, manager and grain buyer for many years, retired last June on account of failing health.

SOUTHEAST

Farmville, Va.—Prince Edward Mills installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Central, S. C.—The Central Roller Mill plant has been leased by the Chesterfield Mill Co. of Ashville, N. C. Furmann Orr is manager.

Altavista, Va.—Ballard & Ballard are constructing a new flour blending plant.

Athens, Ga.—H. L. Cofer & Co. recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Tampa, Fla.—The Howard Grain Co. will erect a warehouse. G. A. Hanson Co. has the contract. Permit was issued for a \$25,000 structure.

Charles Town, W. Va.—New, modern machinery is being installed in the old Jefferson mill building and a new flour mill will operate there by Jan. 1, capacity 100 bbls. per day.

Washington, Va.—Riverton Mills, Inc., has been incorporated to do a general milling and manufacturing business, with a maximum capital of \$25,000. Howard L. Wilkins is president.

Birmingham, Ala.—L. E. Hinkle, superintendent of Western Grain Co.'s local mill, recently had his left hand caught between a pair of rollers and it was necessary to amputate the hand above the wrist joint.

Birmingham, Ala.—Dan Nunnally, president of the Tennessee Mill and Feed Co., is taking a month's rest at the advice of his physician. He has entered the Gorgas Hospital for a two weeks' observation period.

Duffields (Darke p. o.), W. Va.—The Baker Feed & Grain Co. has sold its local elevator to J. W. Cain, who has been managing the business for the company. Mr. Cain took possession Oct. 2 and is operating as the Duffield Grain Co., continuing as manager.

Princeton, W. Va.—Fire starting in a lavatory on the first floor of the Princeton Milling Co. building in East Princeton Oct. 7 did considerable damage to the one-story part of the mill, and water and smoke damaged some feed. A fire wall separated this part of the building from the mill proper.

Roebuck (Route 1), S. C.—The corn mill owned by C. P. Harrison located eight miles from Roebuck on Route 1 burned to the ground the afternoon of Oct. 7 when a gasoline motor backfired and ignited the structure. Machinery and a large quantity of corn and peas were burned. A small quantity of grain was saved.

USERS PRAISE The STEINLITE

Here are a few typical comments made by Steinlite users, whose names will be furnished on request.

Cuts the Cost "We can quickly take a moisture test of a truck load of corn and tell whether we should continue to dry the corn or whether we can shell it immediately after sorting. It helps us to cut the cost of operation."

Entirely Satisfied "We are entirely satisfied with the machine. In our operation we use it to determine moisture in meats (cottonseed) ahead of our cooking, we can determine just how much moisture to add in the cooking process. Can highly recommend the Stein-

lite for accuracy and dependability."
Fills a Need "Steinlite very satisfactory and fills a long felt need in buying grain direct from farmers. We would dislike very much to return to using our slow 'cooker'."
Send for catalogue . . . describing moisture testers, scales, weight-per-bushel testers, sieves, triers, samplers, germinators, etc.



SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU, INC.

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Largest distributors of Grain, Flour and Seed
Testing Equipment in the World. Founded 1912

TENNESSEE

Pulaski, Tenn.—A storage building owned by the Abernathy Grain & Feed Co. was destroyed by fire on Oct. 7 along with its contents consisting of 2,000 bales of hay. Partial insurance was carried on the building only.

Carthage, Tenn.—J. C. Baird, formerly of New Middleton, has bot an interest in the Cash Feed Store here from H. F. McDonald. Mr. Baird will be associated in the business with A. J. Brown, who was a business partner with Mr. McDonald. Mr. Baird has been in Cookeville for the last year as manager of the Dodson-Growe Grain Co.

Carthage, Tenn.—Robert and Hubert Turner have bought the interest of Thomas and Julian Fisher in the Carthage Grain Co. The old granary was operated on the south part of the river near the old bridge for 15 years, and recently has been ordered to move because of the new highway construction there. A new two-story brick building is under construction here, to be completed early in the year, Robert Turner stated.

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.—The Stubbs-Young Grain & Seed Co. has been organized by R. C. Young and others, capitalized at \$20,000.

Canyon, Tex.—Albert Brown recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive.

San Benito, Tex.—The Burrus Feed Mills, Dallas, recently opened a local branch which will manufacture all kinds of live stock and poultry feeds. A. M. Cain, former sales manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills, is the manager.

Whitney, Tex.—A 50 x 100 ft. warehouse and a quantity of feed stuff of the Hayes Grain Co. was destroyed by fire Sept. 27. The fire started from backfire of a motor used in the corn sheller power plant, the sparks igniting shucks and the blaze spreading rapidly to the warehouse. The corn sheller and power plant were undamaged. The warehouse was filled with 7,500 bus. of oats, 150 bus. of shelled corn and 75 bus. of peanuts. Building and contents were covered by insurance.

WISCONSIN

Eau Claire, Wis.—The A. & P. Co. has opened a new feed department in its local "super" market.—H. C. B.

Marathon, Wis.—The Marathon Elvtr. Co. was awarded an engraved plaque for its fine safety record for the year ending July, 1939.

Caledonia, Wis.—Burglars blew open the safe of the Ralstons, Inc., feed elevator here, and escaped with about \$300 on Oct. 10.—H. C. B.

Rusk, Wis.—Zueter Elvtr. Co., Chippewa Falls, has taken over the O. & N. elevator and coal yard here. Ass't Mgr. Poenick is in charge at the present.

Madison, Wis.—Arvid W. Hoffman, who is associated with his father in the feed and grain business here, was married Oct. 7 to Miss Alta V. Sawyer.—H. C. B.

Oconto Falls, Wis.—N. D. Schleis has leased from A. J. Peterson the buildings of the Falls Elvtr. Co. and will operate under the name of the Falls Feed Store.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Winthrop H. Smith, Chicago, a partner in E. A. Pierce & Co., has made application for membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Johnsonville (Sheboygan Falls), Wis.—A new grist mill is being erected by Fred Sprenger and Art Benin on the lot of the old mill recently purchased from Chris Schulz.

Cameron, Wis.—The Farmers Store Co. is equipping one of its warehouses back of its store with the necessary machinery to do all kinds of grist grinding and will continue to handle all kinds of feed and grain supplies.

Spring Valley, Wis.—The Bahr Feed Store has opened for business in the former Vandelist Mill, with Guy Murdock as operator. Lawrence Bahr and his son Nathan leased the property and have rebuilt the mill preparatory to operation.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has begun the operation of the plant recently purchased from Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., and the offices of the latter concern have been moved to new and beautifully equipped quarters at 828 N. Broadway.

Cameron, Wis.—Lloyd Severud of Chetek has purchased the grist mill formerly operated by Taylor Bros. and is prepared to do all kinds of grinding and the handling of all feed and grain.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Henry F. Gustavus, 69, one time head of the former Gustavus Milling Co., was found dead in an automobile parked on County Trunk X, a few miles south of Oshkosh on Oct. 13.—H. C. B.

Lewis, Wis.—The Lundeen Roller Mill is ceasing operations and will be dismantled. A dam on Gottfred Creek, which furnished the power for the mill, washed out last spring and Mr. Lundeen stated cost of repairing it was too high. The mill has been in operation for 50 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The P. H. Orth Co. in the state supreme court Oct. 10 lost its suit to collect approximately \$34,000 from the New Richmond Roller Mills Co. for processing taxes paid under the invalidated agricultural adjustment act. The taxes were paid by the Orth Co. on shipments of flour and were turned over to the federal government by the New Richmond Co. The plaintiff contended the roller mills firm applied for a refund of the taxes and that it should be reimbursed for the total amount paid. The supreme court ruled there was no claim the New Richmond company received a refund and the plaintiff had failed to show it did not shift the taxes to its customers.—H. C. B.

Screenings

Minnesota's corn crop this year broke all records at 181,840,000 bus.

The country sold corn heavily on the war bulge the first 10 days of September.

Farmers in parts of Kansas are said to be treating seed wheat with distillate as a protection against wireworms.

It is one of the most beautiful compensations of life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.—Shakespeare.

Philip Fleming, an army engineer, has been appointed administrator of the wage and hour act in the U. S. Department of Labor, succeeding Elmer F. Andrews.

The creation of a national tax commission to study federal, state and local taxation to advise Congress and the state legislatures was advocated by the National Ass'n of Credit Men at its recent Chicago convention.

Considerable corn is free to market, over and above the 250,000,000 bus. held by the government under loan. Farm stocks Oct. 1 were 546,000,000, the visible supply is around 15,000,000 and the new crop is 2,532,417,000 bus.

E. H. Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., has been appointed chairman of the agricultural com'te of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and is president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The Dondanville Co. which is now sealing its "Lincoln Park" brand of pop corn in glass containers, insists that laboratory tests show that the best popping results are secured from grains that have exactly 12% moisture content.

Insurance applications on the winter wheat crop totaled 123,298 by Sept. 14 and the premium payments amounted to 4,508,430 bus. of wheat. When the payment was in cash the F.C.I.C. bot wheat. The F.C.I.C. has been buying 100,000 bus. or more daily at Kansas City recently.

Dr. Morris J. Blish, formerly head of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Nebraska and professor and chairman of the Department of Chemistry of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, has been appointed Chief of the Protein Division at the Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, Cal. He will direct research looking toward the development of new industrial uses for the proteins of wheat, alfalfa, seeds and kernels.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.00, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—Haakon Mjolsness, developer of a vertical rotary grain separator and other grain cleaning machines, and pres. of the Haaky Mfg. Co., died recently.

The Kidder Oil Co., La Crosse, Wis., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that "Koatsal" functions in any way other than by virtue of the lubricating oil contained therein.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Sales billed by General Electric Co. during the first nine months of 1939 amounted to \$217,900,154, compared with \$192,501,173 during the corresponding period of 1938, an increase of 13%.

Muncy, Pa.—Bulletin No. 2400-B just published by Sprout, Waldron & Co. completely describes and illustrates the new Sprout-Waldron Customix Molasses Feed Mixing Unit. Journal readers may obtain a copy of this bulletin by writing direct to the company.

Chicago, Ill.—Barney Weller will soon place on the market a Calumet Cup, of a new, rustless, non-sparking metal for flour and soft feeds. Mr. Weller claims the new cup is one-fourth the weight of steel and will sell at a fraction of the price of standard stainless steel. Complete data may be secured by writing the manufacturer.

Madison, Wis.—"All government hindrances and political cussedness that today rest upon industry must be brought to an end. Industry must be free to expand and enlarge. Regulation can ruin more easily than it can regulate. Industry and business in America are being hurt through Government meddling."—Gov. Julius P. Heil.

Unlawful trade practices involving use of unfair methods of competition and exclusive dealing contracts are alleged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against five companies engaged in the manufacture, assembly and sale of fire fighting equipment including carbon dioxide fire extinguishing systems and carbon dioxide portable fire extinguishers. The complaint is directed against the following respondents: Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., New York; American LaFrance and Foamite Industries, Inc., Elmira, N. Y.; C-O-Two Fire Equipment Company, Newark, N. J.; National Foam System, Inc., Philadelphia, and Fyrout Company, Inc., New York.

Sidney, O.—The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has just issued a new catalog devoted exclusively to that company's extensive line of Standard Grain, Seed and Bean Cleaners. A copy of this catalog will be sent on request.

Chicago, Ill.—The Southern Ry. System's new railcar train the "Vulcan" the first of 6 similar units which are being placed in service on that company's lines in the south is operated by Diesel electric power generated by a 5-cylinder Fairbanks-Morse Opposed Piston Engine. These are the first of these F-M engines to be placed in this type of service.

Chicago, Ill.—On a complaint to the Labor Board in December, 1937, hearings were concluded Feb. 14, 1938, but the Board delayed its decision until late in August, 1939, meantime penalizing the Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. by a ruling that the discharged employes must be given back pay for the elapsed time due to the Labor Board delay. Also the company had to pay \$1 a page for 3,250 pages of testimony. The company appealed to the circuit court Sept. 19 on the ground of incompetence and prejudice of the trial examiner.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thomas H. Hennessey, Sr., who built many of the grain elevators which line Buffalo harbor, died recently after a long illness. In 1905 he went to Buffalo and three years later organized the Monarch Engineering Co. One of the company's earliest jobs was the Kamm Malt House Elevator (now Park & Pollard.) The Concrete-Central Elevator, was completed by the firm in 1920. Among other Buffalo elevators built by Mr. Hennessey are the Wheeler (now G.L.F.), Superior, Connecting Terminal, H. O. Milling Co., Great Lakes Cement and Canadian Pool.

New York, N. Y.—"Belting Biographies," a 36-page booklet describing the company's complete line of transmission and conveyor belts, has been published by the Mechanical Goods Division, United States Rubber Co. The booklet represents a novel and interesting method of cataloging the company's belting products, in that instead of merely cataloging the various belts in conventional style, "Belting Biographies" shows case histories, dramatically illustrated. These depict installations, large and small, and in all industries. In addition, "Belting Biographies" contains much technical information, including data on the selection of the proper belt, installation, speed of operation, pulley size, tension, carrying capacity, etc., as well as numerous types of transmission drives and conveyor layouts, together with suggestions for improving belting methods.

New Full-Capacity Beam for Motor Truck Scales

Accurate weighing is made easier by the new full-capacity grain scale beam designed by Fairbanks, and illustrated in the engraving herewith.

All graduated face plates are set at an angle of 45 degrees, enabling a short or a tall person to read from a standing position without hunching his back.

Face plates being of aluminum alloy with large, black etched-in figures on dull aluminum background are very easy to read, eliminating glare and reflection and reducing eye strain to a minimum.

The decimal reading principle with main bar graduated by 1,000-lb. notches facilitates a fast calculation with fractional bars.

All poises are center indicating, of the open face type which do not cover nor obstruct graduated face plates. Main poise has stainless steel roller bearing which runs on a machined track to provide easy and fast operation. The poise is equipped with positive seating stainless steel poise dog located in the center of the poise and operating in a vertical plane from convenient finger-form side handles. The poise dog engages in 90 degree notches which are accurately machined on the underside of the beams. Definite location of poise dog in center of notches is assured, wear on the notches is reduced and over-all accuracy of the beam is prolonged.

The three-point suspension roller design eliminates side play and rocking motion of the poise. Accuracy of the highest degree is maintained by this construction.

All working parts are scientifically heat treated to insure precision fit and continued accuracy.

Beam and parts except aluminum face plates are finished in slate gray crackle enamel. The all-metal pillar outfit supporting the beam is also finished with slate gray crackle enamel.

The poises respond to featherweight touch. They run smoothly and quietly and do not tire a person from continuous manipulation. When the beam is balanced by the poises, it is read easily because the decimal reading face plates on the new Fairbanks Beam reduces mental calculation to a minimum.

Additional information may be obtained by application to the manufacturers, Fairbanks-Morse & Co.

The F.S.C.C. has asked mills to offer 480,000 barrels of flour and 250,000 barrels of graham flour, deliveries to begin Nov. 6 and end Dec. 30.



Direct Reading Full Capacity Beam (Grain Beam)

Field Seeds

Sioux City, Ia.—W. L. Sloan has been named receiver of the Wertz Seed Co.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—A seed store has been opened here by Herbert F. Nolte, formerly with the G. H. Hunkel Seed Co., of Milwaukee.

Youngstown, O.—The Holmes Seed Co., of Canton, will open a branch in the former Fred R. Moody Seed Store here. Robert L. Holmes will be manager.

Cambridge, Ill.—Early maturity of hybrid seed corn fields led to opening of the Rishel & Lindquist hybrid seed corn drying and cleaning plant here earlier than usual.

Worland, Wyo.—Wyoming Pure Seed Growers have improved their seed receiving and handling facilities with installation of a new dump, and a new gravity seed cleaner.

Charlo, Mont.—Western Montana Co-operative Seed Growers Ass'n, Inc., has increased the capacity of its plant, and added new seed receiving and handling machinery.

Cincinnati, O.—The J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co. has purchased the business of the J. M. McCullough Sons Co., and R. S. McCullough, pres. of the latter, will be employed in the sales department.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, Inc., recently completed its new plant. The plant will process approximately 80,000 bus. of corn from 1,700 acres in Buena Vista County this fall.—A.G.T.

Marengo, Ia.—First new hybrid seed corn to reach the new plant of the Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn Co. here started operation of the plant on Sept. 19. The new plant has capacity for 50,000 bus., sorts, dries, shells, grades, treats and sacks the seed corn, will receive some of its corn from booster plants at Downey and Weaver, where only the drying process is carried on.

Rochelle, Ill.—Lazier Seed Co., purveyors of hybrid seed corn, is sponsoring a new kind of corn husking contest. The difference consists of pitting different makes of mechanical corn pickers against each other in a 40-acre field of hybrid corn, which is a modernization of the corn husking contest with which the farm trade is familiar. The machines, operated by farmer owners, will be judged on their speed, cleanliness, shattered corn, and dropped or missed ears.

Little Rock, Ark.—Attention of seedsmen who handle feeds is directed by the Arkansas Plant Board to an Aug. 22 change in Rule 67, paragraph 7, of the Arkansas regulations governing handling and sale of seeds. It requires small grains and soybeans sold for other than seed purposes to be tagged or branded to show they are not to be used for planting. Reference is also made to the presence of field bindweed seeds in approximately one-third of the shipments of seed rye brought into the state, sale of which becomes illegal because of this noxious weed.

Green Springs, O.—A yield of 110 bus. per acre of the hybrid, 0-39, developed by the O. & M. Seed Co., is reported.

Havana, Ill.—Mason County Producers Supplies has purchased portable seed cleaning and treating machinery to serve its patrons.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A building is being erected for the wholesale and retail business of the newly organized Harvest Seed Co., of which W. P. Cranz is president.

Grand Junction, Colo.—The Mile High Seed Co. has leased a building for a retail store, to be operated in connection with the cleaning plant and warehouse bought of the Grand Junction Seed Co.

That workers in hybrid seed corn plants are employed seasonally is recognized by the wage and hour division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor in a ruling Oct. 20 permitting 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week of labor without overtime pay for the 14-week period.

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Mayr Seed & Feed Co. sponsored the appearance of the Best-O-Feed entertainers at Turner Hall here Oct. 15. Coupons available at Best-O-Feed dealers were good for a 10-cent reduction on the regular 35 cents admission for the show.—H.C.B.

Raleigh, N. C.—At their recent annual meeting the North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n elected W. Greyson Quarles of Raleigh, pres., O. Z. Morgan, Shelby, 1st vice pres.; Stanley Cross, Wilmington, 2d vice pres., and Jas. Hornaday, Greensboro, sec'y-treas. A resolution favoring the formation of a state seed council was adopted.

The California Seed Law Amendments Effective

The Agricultural Code of California, Division V, Seeds, Article 1, Sec. 911 (b) as amended, went into effect Sept. 19, naming the following as "Primary noxious weeds":

Agropyron repens—Quackgrass; Alhagi camelorum—Camel's thorn; Centaurea repens—Russian knapweed; Cirsium arvense—Canada thistle; Cyperus spp.—Nutgrasses, including Cyperus esculentus, Cyperus rotundus; Euphorbia esula—Leafy spurge; Gaura coccinea—Scarlet gaura; Gaura sinuata—Wavy leaved gaura; Helianthus ciliaris—Texas blueweed; Hypericum perforatum—Klamath weed; Lepidium draba—Hoary cress, including Lepidium repens, Hymenophyllum pubescens; Lepidium latifolium—Perennial pepper cress; Roripa austriaca—Austrian field cress; Solanum carolinense—Carolina horsenettle; Solanum elaeagnifolium—White horsenettle; Sonchus arvensis—Creeping or Perennial sow-thistle.

Section 911 (c) was amended to read as follows: "Secondary noxious weeds" means any of the following plants:

Ambrosia psilostachya—Western ragweed; Apocynum cannabinum—Dogbane; Bassia hysopifolia—Fivehook bassia; Carduus pycnocephalus—Italian thistle; Cenchrus pauciflorus—Sandbur; Centaurea calcitrapa—Purple star thistle; Centaurea iberica—Iberian thistle; Centaurea solstitialis—Yellow star thistle; Convolvulus arvensis—Wild morning glory or bindweed; Cuscuta epilinum—Flax dodder; Cuscuta epithymum—Clover dodder; Cuscuta indecora—Large-seeded dodder; Cuscuta pentagona—Field dodder; Cuscuta planiflora—Small-seeded dodder; Digitaria ischaemum—Smooth crabgrass; Digitaria sanguinalis—Crab grass; Franseria tenuifolia—Franseria poverty weed; Holcus halepensis—Johnson grass; Iva axillaris—Poverty weed; Oryza sativa—var.—Red rice; Salsola kali—Russian thistle; Sida hederacea—Alkali or white mallow; Solanum nigrum—Black nightshade, including Solanum douglasii—(Perennial); Tribulus terrestris—Puncture vine.

Western Seedsmen Schedule Meeting

The Western Seedmen's Ass'n announces Sec'y B. H. Sheehan, Lincoln, Neb., will hold its annual fall meeting on Saturday, Nov. 4, in the Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

The date is earlier than usual. The reason is to crystallize the convictions of the trade on the new federal seed law that becomes effective Feb. 5, 1940. This law permits the federal Sec'y of Agriculture to promulgate rules and regulations governing the seed trade, after public hearings are held.

Hearings have been scheduled for Nov. 1 at San Francisco, Nov. 6, at Kansas City, and Nov. 27 at Washington, D. C.

Early convening will permit seedsmen to combine their fall meeting with the Kansas City hearing the Monday following.

Strawberry Clover Grows on Alkali Land

Strawberry clover, a perennial from Australia that was found on wet pasture lands in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington several years ago, has bloomed into new prominence as a savior of alkali lands, which it turns into valuable pastures.

More than 150 growers are harvesting 650 acres of Strawberry clover seed this year in Oregon, Washington and Idaho irrigated districts, and expect to get 30,000 pounds of seed to offer on the commercial market.

Says Prof. G. R. Hyslop of the Oregon State College: The new clover "grows like Ladino clover, but is apparently hardier." Its pink flower resembles white Dutch clover, as does its foliage. Its runners creep, strawberry fashion, to establish new plants wherever the nodes touch the soil. As many as 1,000 seeds may be produced from a single plant, but the difficulty of harvesting it leads to a belief that it will always be high-priced. Last spring, strawberry clover seed for pasture sold at from \$1 to \$2 per pound, depending upon purity and local market demand.

Arkansas Demands Fumigation of Vetch Seed

Vigorous in its duties, the Arkansas Plant Board has set up Rule 68, paragraph 2, to require vetch seed entering the state to be treated for weevil. Says the rule:

Vetch Seed Must Bear Weevil Certificate: All vetch seed which is transported into Arkansas must have attached to each bag in addition to the analysis and the permit tag, a certificate showing that it has been properly fumigated, using 12 ounces of sodium cyanide for 100 cubic feet of space in an air-tight container for a period of 24 hours and at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees F., or using some other method approved by the Chief Inspector of the Board, or a certificate showing that the seed was grown in a state or country free of the vetch weevil (*Bruchus brachialis*, Fahr.). These must be official state or federal certificates and must be attached to the bags by an official seal, which must at the same time seal the mouth of the bag near the center thereof.

The vetch weevil, says Paul H. Millar, chief inspector, is known to occur in Washington and Oregon and in the foreign countries which export vetch. Seed from these two states and imported seeds must therefore bear a fumigation tag. Purchasers of northwestern-grown vetch seed should stipulate that the Arkansas requirements must be met before shipment is made. Purchasers of imported vetch should request the U. S. Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine to fumigate, tag, and seal the seed, in accordance with Arkansas requirements, at the port of entry. The Bureau will supervise this work on request at any port of entry at which one of their inspectors is stationed. (The Bureau has an inspector at New Orleans, but none at Memphis or Little Rock.)

A refrigerator car or other air-tight chamber is necessary for fumigation (a box car will not do) and as supervision by an authorized of-

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ficial is required, seedsmen in other states, a part of whose vetch seed is to be sold in Arkansas, may find it convenient to fumigate, tag and seal all of their vetch either before shipment from the Northwest or at the port of entry, as the case may be, rather than attempt to fumigate only the part which will go to Arkansas.

New Wheat Varieties Must Be Checked

A plant breeder needs from 10 to 20 years to develop a new variety of wheat. He must first make his cross then study his new plants for such factors as resistance to diseases and drouth, strength of straw and yielding ability, and milling value.

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n has been conducting milling and baking tests in cooperation with the experiment stations of spring wheat states and federal, state and commercial baking laboratories. Three years' data are needed before sufficient information can be accumulated to accept or reject a promising new variety.

New and unaccepted varieties are often increased by ambitious individuals who have given little thought to the commercial value of them, but who hope that they may financially reap a reward in selling seed for high prices. Impatience to await experiment station recommendations immediately increase new, unaccepted varieties in any locality, and may prove to be an expensive experiment.

The new spring wheat varieties produced by our state, as well as Canadian, experiment stations are resistant to stem rust. They may vary in resistance to other diseases. Of the varieties tested commercially, Thatcher is the only one that has proven its ability to meet the commercial requirements.

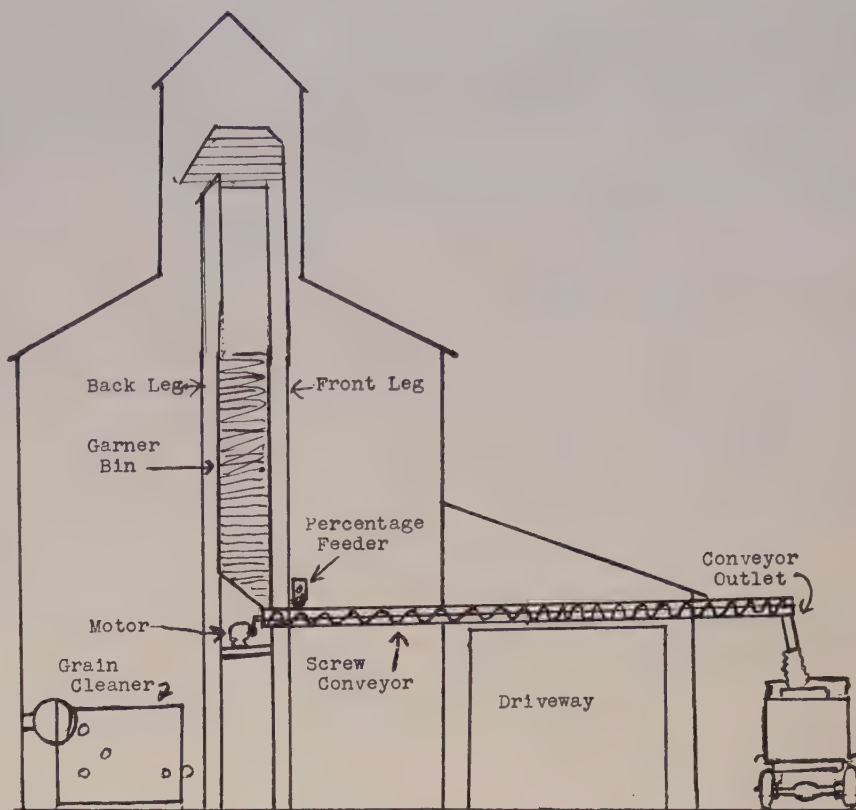
Thatcher, like other wheats, may have its faults, but its good points outweigh them. Flour from it is acceptable to the miller, baker and housewife. Other new varieties need further trials before grower or consumer can wholeheartedly accept them. New spring wheats must be equal, or better than old ones if they are to maintain spring wheat expectations. A carload of wheat of low milling value is a disappointment to the purchaser and lowers the reputation of the station from which it was shipped.

A number of new varieties are being tested by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n for milling and baking qualities this year and data will be available early in 1940 from which recommendations will be made.

Treating Stored Soybeans

Field run soybeans were treated in gas-tight silos thru which mixtures of gases varying from 90 to 35 per cent ethylene and from 10 to 65 per cent carbon dioxide and air were recirculated to mature and stabilize the beans and to prevent peroxidase action, the latter being charged with imparting the offensive odor and taste to the oil and meal. Whole beans treated for 24 and 48 hr. at 24°, 37°, and 50° C. were then rolled flat in a roll mill and expressed at 45°-60° in a hydraulic press at 10,000 lbs. per square inch.

Oil from soybeans treated with ethylene and carbon dioxide mixture kept better than oil from those treated with air, remaining in good condition at least 8 mos. after processing. Soybeans treated with a high concentration of ethylene gave oil with the best taste and odor, which declined very slightly with lower concentration of ethylene. Whole beans treated with ethylene at 24° gave the best oil, slightly superior to that from beans treated at 37°. Soybeans absorbed varying amounts of ethylene and carbon dioxide, depending on the gas concentration and the water removed. The rate of drying by air was considerably less than the drying rate when ethylene and carbon dioxide were used.—Virginia Engin. Expt. Sta. Bull. 36.



Construction of Smut Treater for Seed Wheat Used by Henry Edwards Elevator at Floydada, Tex.

A High-Speed Smut Treating Device

Wanting a simple, but efficient, device for custom treating of seed wheat with copper carbonate, yet do each job quickly, Henry Edwards, proprietor of the Henry Edwards Elevator at Floydada, Tex., devised a combination of garner bin and screw conveyor that utilized his elevator machinery, yet reduced the dust hazard.

Edwards leaves the seed wheat cleaning problem to the large grain cleaner in his elevator. In planning his treating mechanism he concerned himself only with application of the copper carbonate to the cleaned seed.

The device starts with a small garner bin, built between the front and back legs in the elevator, of sufficient capacity to hold a large truckload of wheat. A gate on the hoppers bottom of this garner bin controls the flow of seed wheat into a 10" horizontal screw conveyor which has its beginning at the bin bottom and augers the wheat across the driveway roof, for a total distance of 26 ft. to a spout outlet for dropping treated grain into a farmer's vehicle.

Over the conveyor, where it joins the hoppers bottom of the garner bin, is a percentage feeder, which feeds copper carbonate dust into the stream of wheat as it flows into the conveyor. The conveyor flights are cut and bent back slightly at several points to stir up and tumble the seed wheat, causing grain to become better coated with copper carbonate.

The conveyor that does the mixing will not completely clean itself, of course. This is of no concern with the Turkey hard wheat ordinarily grown by farmers in the Floydada territory. When a special lot of wheat comes along for treating and must not be mixed with any previous customer's wheat, Mr. Edwards runs an inert substance of some kind thru the con-

veyor first to clean it of any wheat remaining in the casing.

A sack on the end of the conveyor outlet spout prevents dust being blown about by the wind as the stream of treated seed wheat drops into the customer's truck.

A hexachlorethane pill inserted inside the husks at the tip of a growing ear of corn and held in place by closing the husks again with a wire, will give off fumes that kill all corn borers and corn earworms attacking the ear, yet leave the ear unharmed, according to G. W. Barber, of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Grain Carriers

Muscatine, Ia.—The Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. is building a barge to be operated by its subsidiary, the Kent Barge Line, with power to tow five 1,000-ton barges.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 41,182 cars during the week ending Oct. 7, against 42,495 cars during the like week of 1938 as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Loss and damage claims paid by the railroads during the 12 months prior to July 1 totaled \$19,049,811, against \$24,283,701 for the 12 months preceding, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The B. & O. railroad has issued supplement No. 12 to tariff No. 2438-L, Ill. C. C. No. WL-934, effective Nov. 5, canceling rule governing transit privileges on mixed shipments of unlike transit commodities.

The same four cars were loaded twice at Dauphin, Man., on Aug. 29 and Sept. 7, after having been unloaded at Fort William. They were CN 504581, 503946, 507934 and 501113. It is unusual for even one car to turn up at the same elevator within 10 days.

Winnipeg, Man.—It is now extremely difficult to obtain cars for movement of grain from country elevators east to Fort William-Port Arthur, in fact a virtual embargo is in effect from some points. Over 35 million bushels of wheat are in transit by rail thruout Canada.—James Richardson & Sons.

The Mississippi Valley Ass'n at its annual convention Oct. 17 at St. Louis recommended speedy enlargement of the Calumet-Sag channel to improve connection of Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, opposed the Wheeler-Lea Bill, and recommended joint rail, truck and waterway rates. Burton F. Peek of Moline, Ill., was elected chairman.

Albany, N. Y.—An export grain rate differential for Albany from Oswego under rates applying to New York and Boston, is being considered by the trunk line committee of eastern railroads, according to the Albany Port District Commission. Existing export rates, points out the Commission, fail to recognize Albany's interior position, apply equal rates to Albany, Boston and New York.

The B. & O. railroad's supplement No. 3 to tariff No. H 2500-G, Ill. C. C. No. WL-956, effective Oct. 20, cancels route via Cowden, Ill., and N. Y. C. & St. L. in connection with rates on grain, and grain products from Aviston, Breese, Carlyle, Lebanon, O'Fallon, and Trenton, Ill., to Alhambra, Bayle, Coffeen, Donnelson, Edwardsville, Fillmore, Fruit, Horrick, Kaufman, New Douglas, Ramsey and Sorento, Ill.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Texas Railroad Commission railroad circular No. 12785, from Docket No. 3675-R, effective Oct. 14, to expire Apr. 30, 1940, adds Archer, Baylor, Clay, Haskell, Jack, Knox, Throckmorton, Wichita and Young counties to the Texas counties being favored with drought rates on feeds, forages, and feed products at two-thirds the regular rates. These bring the total Texas counties so favored to 23.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Railroad freight charges which were increased by the Texas Commission's docket No. 3524-R-T five or ten per cent, automatically expire—unless renewed—Dec. 31, 1939. (This was the change from 33c to 35c CWT. on TCP. wheat rate.) We have it on creditable authority that ICC has ordered state and interstate coarse grain rates equalized at 31c effective Nov. 2.—A. G. Campbell, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill.—The annual fall meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board was held here Oct. 5, under the sponsorship of the Board and of the Springfield Transportation Club. A special report for grain was made by Lawrence Farlow, sec'y, Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet set a date for a hearing on the cancellation of reshipping rates on grain shipped by river barge to Chicago. Protests by Chicago elevator operators receiving grain by barge led to the suspension of the tariffs cancelling the rate. What action the commission will take is problematical, as hitherto it has refused to take jurisdiction over a proportional rate if part of the route was by water.

Omaha, Neb.—Omaha and Council Bluffs enjoy reduced freight rates on grain from 12 points in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Oct. 17. Reductions range from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $\frac{2}{3}$ c per cwt. New rates are: Barton, Neb., 22.5 cents; Julesburg, Colo., 23; Ralton, 23.5; Chappell, 24; Lodge Pole, 24.5; Senol, 25; Colton, 25.5; Ovid, Colo., 23.5; Ser-gwick, Colo., 24; Red Line, Colo., 24.5; Crook, Colo., 25; Powell, Colo., 25.5.

Reduced Cottonseed Products Rates Requested

Texas railroads, thru their freight buro, says R. G. Campbell, sec'y of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to reduce sharply rates on cottonseed products.

The railroads are understood to have asked produce handlers to estimate rates that would put their products back on the rails. A rail-business recovery rate is being tried out on peanuts.

Canadian oats for New England consumption are competing in price and quality with oats grown in the United States at the present time. Eastern Canada elevators are full of wheat and are glad to route cars where they can be unloaded. The discount on Canadian dollars also aids in competing with the higher priced United States oats. The prevailing exchange discount is equivalent to about 3 cents per bushel for oats.

Buffalo-New York Export Rate Increase

An increase in the Buffalo-New York grain export rate to 12.17c per cwt., a cent higher than last winter, will become effective Dec. 1, according to announcements by eastern railroads. The present rate is 8.33c per cwt., or 5c per bu. The increase will bring the rate to 7.33c per bu. The Chicago-Baltimore rail grain rate remains at 16c.

Railroad officials justify the increased rate with current demands for space, and with increased rates applied by other transportation agencies. For example they point to the Duluth-Buffalo lake grain rate which has jumped from $1\frac{1}{4}$ c to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu.

Congestion at Seaboard Checking Movement of Wheat

By G. E. TOLES

With the movement of millions of bushels of Canadian export grain tied up by plugged storage facilities on the Atlantic Seaboard, the lake vessel grain rate from the Canadian lakehead to Buffalo has dropped to $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents a bushel from the recently-prevailing 4-cent charge.

The virtual standstill of the grain movement all the way from Western Canada to the East was caused largely by comparatively light export shipments, resulting in congestion at elevators over both the Canadian and American routes to the sea.

In Montreal, 30 boats were tied up waiting a chance to unload their grain exports. Part of the delay in Montreal is due to the fact that ocean-going boats taking export grain out have been forced to wait for convoys to escort them across the Atlantic.

Altho reduced demand for vessel space caused the Ft. William-Buffalo rate to drop $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a bushel, brokers still are asking 7 cents a bushel for wheat shipped from the upper Canadian port to Montreal.

A combined ear corn picker and sheller, reports Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., picked, shelled and cleaned 400 bus. of new corn at one of their western Indiana stations on Sept. 19. The corn, carrying 17 per cent moisture, was loaded in a truck and delivered to Chicago, 100 miles away, on the same day.



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WINCHESTER, IND.

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1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Feedstuffs

State sales taxes are not applicable to sales made for interstate shipment, so should not be paid.

Brewers dried grains production during September amounted to 8,800 tons, against 8,500 tons a year ago, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Distillers dried grains production during September amounted to 9,600 tons, against 10,500 tons during September, 1938, as reported by the U.S.D.A. agricultural statistical service.

Seattle, Wash.—Regional meetings have been held by the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., this month at LaConner, Bellingham, Tacoma, Yakima and Seattle, says J. G. Wilson, manager.

Alfalfa meal production during September amounted to 29,000 tons, and since June 1 to 130,000 tons, against 24,000 tons and 112,000 tons during the like periods of 1938, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

College Station, Tex.—The Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held its annual fall meeting at College Station, Oct. 5 and 6. Representatives of 17 feed manufacturers were present to hear department heads from Texas A. & M. College reveal the results of recent experiments in feeding.

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan feed dealers and manufacturers held a conference at the Michigan State College Oct. 12, 13 and 14, and listened to 14 authorities reveal the secrets of vitamins, minerals and specialty feeds. The final day of the conference was devoted to tours of the dairy and poultry experimental barns and pens, and of the state laboratory.

Reduced Western Feed Grain Rates in Prospect

Freight traffic officials of Western railroads are working vigorously on the problem of reducing rates on corn, barley, oats, and the direct products of these grains, from western Iowa and Missouri to consuming points west to the Rocky Mountains, and south to include the state of Kansas.

At a meeting last week they took a map of the western states, placed a pencil point on the dot named "Windsor", in the northeast corner of Henry County, Mo., and drew a line northward, following the M.K.T. railroad thru Sedalia, and up to Marshall, then the Wabash from Brunswick to Sumner, the C. B. & O. thru Laclede to Chillicothe, the C. M. St. P. & P. to Seymour, Ia., and the Rock Island thru Allerton and Chariton, to Des Moines.

From Des Moines the line drawn followed the M. & St. L. to Fort Dodge, then the I. C. west to Cherokee, and north to Sheldon, and the C. M. St. P. & P. west to Canton, S. D., then south to Hayward, Ia.

This line constitutes the eastern boundary for freight rate reductions expected to average about 20% below the present rates on the products named to points in eastern Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, and southwest Missouri. The reductions, says J. C. Gutsch, assistant freight traffic manager of the Rock Island railroad, will not be a flat 20%. They will be graded westward from this eastern boundary to cause the least possible disturbance to existing country grain businesses near the line.

A joker shows up in the intentions in that only one transit will be allowed on the reduced rates. "There is no transit on trucked grain," the officials point out.

Feed Business Developing in the South

Rapid expansion of the livestock industry is taking the place of much of the reduction in cotton acreage under the A.A.A. program in the South, according to speakers before 150 delegates to the 13th annual convention of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, in the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19-20.

PROF. MILTON P. JARNEGAN, from the University of Georgia's department of animal husbandry, declared livestock is now a major agricultural enterprise in the South and that it will expand farther during the next few years.

W. RAY EWING, poultry nutritionist, gave an illustrated lecture on poultry feeding, stressing the economy of feeding all of the nutritional requirements of the birds in the production of eggs and meat.

"The principal purpose of keeping poultry today is to convert grains, grasses, animal and cereal by-products, minerals and vitamins into healthful, attractive human food and to do so profitably," he said. "Feed represents the largest single expense in the production of poultry and eggs. It accounts for two-thirds of the total cost of production in most sections of the country. Competition is keen. Our relatively low poultry and egg consumption per capita, together with other economic conditions, has resulted in a narrow margin of profit for all branches of the industry. Not only must the cost of feeds be kept at a minimum, but the feeds must be utilized in the most efficient manner."

Other speakers included Joe Bell, of the University of Georgia's poultry department; J. F. King, from Georgia's state laboratory, who gave chemical advice applicable to the feed manufacturing business, and Grant Card, Atlanta, who led a discussion of "The Manufacturer's Duty to the Consumer, to the Industry, and to Himself."

Election placed H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn., president; C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C., vice-president; J. B. Edgar, Memphis, Tenn., treasurer; E. P. MacNichol, Memphis, Tenn., sec'y.

Elected to the executive com'tee were: A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; A. T. Pennington, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga.; Wayne Longmire, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. C. Peterson, Memphis, Tenn.; G. G. Keith, Nashville, Tenn.; Grant Card, Atlanta, Ga.; Ben Williamson, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. H. Smithson, Kosciusko, Miss.; S. J. Thompson, Cincinnati, O., and J. E. Earle, Asheville, N. C.

Ohio Schedules Feed Merchants Day

The annual Feed Merchants Day of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station will be held Oct. 31 in the auditorium of the First National Bank of Findlay, O., announces Paul Gerlaugh, chief of the animal industry department of the station. F. G. Hall will be chairman at both the forenoon and afternoon meetings.

The morning meeting opens at 10 a. m. with an address on poultry feeding by D. C. Kennard. He will be followed with an address on balancing the corn crop for pigs, by W. L. Robison.

The afternoon's diversified program features C. F. Monroe, with a discourse on feeding for economic milk production; D. S. Bell on lamb feeding problems; Paul Gerlaugh on fattening cattle in the season ahead, and a discussion period led by R. M. Bethke.

A few days later, on Nov. 3, the experiment station will hold its Livestock Day at Wooster, with L. K. Bear as chairman for a general program entitled "Cutting Feeding Costs." Among the features for this day are inspections of experimental animals, and studies on economical supplements to farm grown feeds for sheep, hogs and beef cattle.

Care of the Hammer Mill

By H. C. JACOBSON, Minneapolis, Minn.

Frequent inspection of all working parts is the only way to avoid delays and lost time. If this inspection involves hard work or considerable time in disconnecting feed spouts, removing heavy castings, etc., the average operator will continually put off such an inspection. Such lack of inspection will prevent discovery of worn or weakened parts and may result in a breakdown which might have been avoided.

Beaters and cutting plates should be regularly renewed. It is cheaper to buy these replacements than spend money for wasted power trying to get along with dull parts.

Where equipment is run continuously, inspections should be made at least once a week. Hammer pins, lock screws, and fastening bolts should also be renewed. The fan should also be inspected regularly and if the blades show considerable wear, new ones installed and the fan wheel carefully balanced.

The bearings should also be inspected occasionally for defects such as chipped balls, cracked races, etc. Such defects are rare but may happen. The housings should be flushed out every three months and thoroly cleaned and repacked 1/3 full with a light grease recommended for ball bearings. Too much grease will cause bearings to heat.

Feeders, couplings, V-belt drives, and other auxiliary equipment should also receive regular inspections. The replacement of a small part may forestall a more costly repair.

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Cartoons Sell Feed

"Derby Diet News" titles a hand prepared, mimeographed sheet mailed regularly to customers and prospective customers of the Derby Grain Co. elevators in Kansas.

Cartoons tell the story of "Derby Diet" feeds quickly and effectively. In one of the early issues, a disgruntled farmer, sitting on an overturned bushel measure, says: "Dang it! My hens don't lay, my cows are goin' dry and the hogs just don't fatten. What's wrong with 'em?" His companion farmer says: "Well, look at it this way. You wouldn't even think of using inferior grease or oil in your expensive machinery. Your stock costs money too. Why not give them 'Derby Diet' so that you can receive a profit on your investment?"

Citrus Byproducts as Feeds

The tests in various feeding trials showed that the rations containing citrus byproducts were very palatable, these byproducts being low in protein and fibre and high in nitrogen-free extract. They are essentially carbohydrate feeds and are highly digestible.

Total digestible nutrients per 100 lbs. of dry matter were 82.80 and 80.82 pounds for grapefruit and orange refuse, respectively. The results of the digestibility trials place these feeds in the class of high carbohydrate concentrates.

Dried grapefruit and orange cannery refusals have a laxative action when fed as a large proportion of the ration. General effects of the dried grapefruit refuse were favorable, as indicated by thrifty appearance of the coat of hair and general improvement in thickness of flesh.

Other bulletins from the University of Florida are Press Bulletins 466 and 521, by Messrs. Neal, Becker and Arnold, which bulletins also indicate that the feeding of dried citrus pulp has been highly satisfactory.—Bull. 275, Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.

Alert milkmen are becoming efficient guardians of public safety as is evidenced by the awarding of twelve gold Pasteur Medals by the International Ass'n of Milk Dealers to deliverers of milk who extinguished early morning fires and saved lives and property.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midts	Bran	Shorts
Aug. 26.....	15.00	15.50	14.55	15.75
Sept. 2.....	17.50	18.00	17.30	18.95
Sept. 9.....	23.50	24.50	18.70	20.25
Sept. 16.....	22.00	23.00	19.90	21.75
Sept. 23.....	20.00	21.00	19.10	21.20
Sept. 30.....	18.50	18.50	19.00	21.25
Oct. 7.....	18.50	18.50	18.75	21.10
Oct. 14.....	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.75
Oct. 21.....	18.50	18.50	18.00	21.25
	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Aug. 26.....	17.90	18.25	18.50	22.20
Sept. 2.....	20.65	21.15	77½	23.20
Sept. 9.....	21.85	22.75	80½	35.30
Sept. 16.....	23.00	23.75	80½	36.70
Sept. 23.....	22.15	23.50	84	37.00
Sept. 30.....	22.25	23.25	82½	33.00
Oct. 7.....	21.90	23.25	81	28.20
Oct. 14.....	21.00	23.00	85	27.20
Oct. 21.....	21.00	22.90	85	28.00
	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Aug. 26.....	24.00	....	18.50	45½
Sept. 2.....	24.00	....	18.50	45
Sept. 9.....	28.00	24.85	22.75	50¾
Sept. 16.....	31.00	27.25	24.00	60½
Sept. 23.....	31.00	26.50	23.50	57
Sept. 30.....	34.00	24.30	24.00	51¾
Oct. 7.....	34.00	24.00	23.50	48¾
Oct. 14.....	34.00	25.00	23.50	51
Oct. 21.....	34.00	25.50	23.50	50½

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Sorghum Grains Can Substitute for Corn

Sorghum grain makes a satisfactory substitute for yellow corn in the standard Nebraska "8" and "8-S" poultry rations, according to experiments just completed by the University of Nebraska college of agriculture, tho yellow corn still holds a slight lead in feeding efficiency.

Four sorghum grains replaced the yellow corn in the standard rations during eight-week trials with chicks. Prof. F. E. Mussehl, in charge of the experiments, said there was no apparent difference in the amount of gains produced by three of the sorghums. Sooner Milo produced 96% as much weight increase as yellow corn; Early Kalo and Orange Cane crept close behind with 95% and 94%, respectively. Only Atlas sorgo, a forage type sorghum, dropped to 85% of the value of corn in the ration.

Prof. Mussehl points out that the test rations were well fortified with the highly important vitamin A, and that when sorghums are used to replace the yellow corn for feeding chickens, the ration should contain plenty of the vitamin A so necessary to the health and well being of the birds.

Fine Grinding Increases Digestibility

T. M. Olson and G. C. Wallis, of the South Dakota State College, in a paper delivered before the Dairy Science Ass'n, concluded that fine grinding of corn and alfalfa increases its digestibility for lactating cows. Their experiments with four cows, kept in special stalls, thru six 14-day digestion trials, preceded by 7-day preparatory periods, considered only the effect of grinding on digestion of the products ground, but gave no consideration to the cost of grinding as a practical factor.

The ration consisted of equal parts by weight of corn and alfalfa. In the first, third and fifth trials the corn fed was medium ground; in the second the corn was fine ground; in the fourth whole corn was used; in the sixth, alfalfa alone was fed.

Coefficients of digestion were highest for the finely ground corn, ranging from 1% to nearly 3% higher for each nutrient, including the dry matter, when the entire ration was fed. Computations covering the coefficients for corn alone gave finely ground corn a lead of 6% in the case of ether extract to 27% for the fiber. Coefficients for whole corn were appreciably lower than for either the medium or the fine ground corn.

Field's Radio Address Opens National Feed Week

Ralph M. Field, Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, waxed eloquent in a brief address over station WLS on Oct. 16 to inaugurate National Feed Week, and impress its importance in the minds of farmers and livestock feeders. He said in part: "The feed manufacturer provides a ready market for grain and other farm products used in processing of feeds. His cash outlay for this purpose runs well into the millions.

"The feed industry extends more credit to the farmer than any other agency except the government. It pays the cost of maintaining state feed inspection departments to guarantee the reliability of its products and utilizes all the resources at its command to help farmers combat costly diseases which infest poultry and livestock.

"The feed industry has been able to grow and advance with agriculture because it realizes that maintaining the quality of its products is the only sure foundation for permanent success. Such a policy is doubly important to the farmer under present conditions.

"Enterprising dealers will be glad to welcome feeders and to discuss feeding problems. Con-

sult them as you would your physician, for your feed dealer is really a 'doctor of feeds and feeding.' His services are dedicated to the National Feed Week slogan, 'Better Feeding Brings Bigger Profits.'"

Effect of Fluorine in Rock Phosphate

Rations containing more than 0.4% of rock phosphate (0.014% F.) depressed the rate of daily gain in weight of pigs self-fed in dry-lot, but pigs on pasture were not adversely affected until the ration contained 1.6% rock phosphate (0.056% F.), according to experiments by J. M. Fargo, G. Bohstedt, P. H. Phillips and E. B. Hart.

The amount of feed required to produce 100 lb. gain in weight was not significantly increased until the fluorine content of the ration was raised to 0.056%. Conception was not adversely affected by any of the levels of fluorine fed and all the sows farrowed large litters of pigs. Sows receiving 0.028-0.056% F. did not always eat sufficient food during the suckling period to nourish the pigs properly. The high level of F. definitely decreased the percentage of sows that could be bred within six weeks after their first litters had been weaned. This appeared to be the result of an emaciated condition which prevented the occurrence of estrum.

At all levels, fluorine adversely affected the teeth of the sows and the symptoms increased with the F. content of the ration. Long-continued feeding of 0.028-0.056% F. definitely affected the size, smoothness, texture and color of the bones. Degeneration of functional tissues in the kidneys occurred in animals receiving 0.028-0.056% F. for one year and hemorrhages caused by breaking of the capillaries and small blood vessels, were observed in the heart and stomach.

The lowest definitely harmful ingestion of F. was 25-30 mg./kg. of body weight daily, or about three times higher than the comparable figure for cattle. Green feed in some manner raised the tolerance of swine for F.

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The Cornell Nutrition School

The guest speakers at the Cornell Nutrition School for Feed Manufacturers and Distributors are authorities in their respective fields and have done considerable research.

These are (1) Dr. H. R. Guilbert, of the University of California, who has extensively studied problems dealing with the vitamin A requirement of farm animals, (2) Dr. W. E. Krauss, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, who has dealt with the feeding of dairy animals, (3) Dr. W. C. Russell, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who has worked with the fat requirements of poultry.

For three days, Nov. 9, 10 and 11, those attending will gather in Warren Hall, Room 25, of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

At the banquet Friday evening Romeyn Berry will be toastmaster.

The Program

Thursday: "The College Research Program," by Dean C. E. Ladd.

"Plan and Purpose of the School," G. F. Heuser.

"Prices and How They React to War Conditions," V. B. Hart.

"The Feed Situation," E. S. Savage.

"Vitamin E," C. M. McCay.

"Fat Requirement of Poultry," W. C. Russell.

"The Four Per Cent Fat Recommendation for Dairy Feeds," L. A. Maynards.

Visits to Laboratories, Barns and Farms.

Friday: "Recent Findings Concerning the Vitamin G Complex in Poultry Feeding," L. C. Norris.

"Nutrition Experiments with Minks and Foxes," S. E. Smith and J. K. Loosli.

"The Vitamin A Requirements of Farm Animals," H. R. Guilbert.

"Experiments on Calf Feeding and Their Application to Calf Rations," W. E. Krauss.

"Meat Production: Requirements of Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine," J. I. Miller.

"The Science of Feeding Dogs," G. M. McCay.

"Laboratory Control of Feeding Stuffs," L. C. Norris.

"Formulation of Poultry Rations," G. F. Heuser.

"Formulation of Dairy Rations," W. T. Crandall.

Saturday: "The Role of Manganese in Egg Production and Hatchability," C. D. Caskey.

"Meeting the Poultry Feed Situation," G. F. Heuser.

"Meeting the Present Situation in the Feeding of Farm Animals," F. B. Morrison.

Washington College's Feed Policy

The State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash., has issued a statement of its "policy on feeds," saying:

"All experimental and research work . . . is done for the benefit of all of the citizens of the state. . . . Sometimes in connection with formulas developed and recommendations made the question arises as to whether or not they may be used by organizations and individuals in connection not only with the manufacture of feed, but in its sale under some such caption as 'W.S.C. Ration,' or 'State College Formula.' The state college is willing that its name be used. . . . When . . . so used, the following deviations must be observed:

"(1) The formulas shall have been developed . . . by one or more of the experiment stations of the State College.

"(2) The formulas shall have been published by the college in an experiment station or extension bulletin or other approved publication.

"(3) The tag on the sack containing the feed shall carry:

"(a) the name of the manufacturer.

"(b) the name of the feed and the formula.

"(c) the names and proportions of the ingredients used.

"(d) the chemical composition of the feed.

"(e) the statement: 'The formula for this feed is recommended by the State College of Washington. The manufacturer is responsible for the mixing.'"

The College further urges that recommended

feeding directions be printed on the tag when this is possible; will not permit its name to be used on unpublished formulas.

Degerming Reduces Fat Content of Feed

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station's J. D. Turner, H. D. Spears, W. G. Terrell and J. J. Rose, in Bulletin No. 21, issued in July, and covering commercial feeds in Kentucky in 1938, blame the degerming process for a drop in the fat content of commercial feeds. The bulletin says:

The fat content was found to be low in an unusually large number of feed materials and special-purpose mixed feeds, this year. Investigation reveals that the main reason for this deficiency is the treatment given the raw materials, by manufacturers, to obtain products rich in fat, for other uses. In the wheat by-product feeds, the cause was traced mostly to the practice of degerming the wheat to obtain the germ as a source of vitamin E. The germ is rich in fat and vitamin E and when the wheat is reduced in this manner the wheat feeds lose these two important feed factors. When wheat shorts or middlings and wheat mixed feeds are reduced in these two important feed nutrients, their importance as feeds is correspondingly lowered. A feeder accustomed to use wheat feeds in his rations is put to a disadvantage by this deficiency, since it must be compensated from some other source.

Corn is being degermed in some sections and the by-products merchandized as straight corn by-product feeds. These feeds are below standard in both protein and fat and like other degermed feeds are not only poor feeds but are unpalatable and stock do not relish them.

Hominy feed is another product that has been running below standard in both protein and fat, altho most of the hominy feed coming into the State in straight form is of high quality.

The low-grade hominy feed is generally used by mixers in their cheap and competitive feeds and their poor quality is reflected in the results of the analyses of these feeds, especially in the fat content.

Feeds containing appreciable amounts of wheat products made of degermed wheat, poor quality hominy feed or by-products of degermed corn, solvent soybean oil meal and similar products, especially when fillers are

a part of the mixture, are usually low in fat and vitamins, and unbalanced. Such feeds are not only uneconomical in production but impair the reproduction of animals and poultry as well.

More Cattle to Be Fed

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states, inspected at stockyards, during the 3 months, July thru September, were 12 per cent larger this year than last and were the largest for the period in 12 years. Such shipments were larger than last year in nearly all states, but the largest increase was in the number going into the 3 central corn belt states—Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

Records of direct shipments of feeder cattle into six of the corn belt states for the same period show these to have been about 60 per cent larger this year than last. Information from some other corn belt states indicates that direct shipments into these states during this period were also materially larger this year than last.

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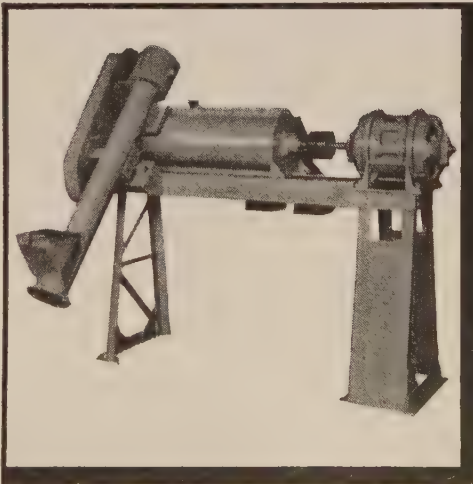
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The "Turkeys of the Nation" assembled in annual convention with a registration of over six million last Friday protested most bitterly against Thanksgiving being advanced one week, and a questionnaire disclosed the conviction that the crop would not be ready for market until the last day of November.

Millet for Turkeys

Three years' experiments by the North Dakota Station in which proso millet replaced one-half or all of the yellow corn in standard starting and growing rations for turkeys gave evidence that the millet rations were readily consumed by young, growing turkeys. The millet-fed groups consistently weighed more at marketing time than the corn-fed group, while on the average slightly more millet rations were consumed per pound of gain. There was little difference in the rate of mortality in the various groups.

Stability of Vitamin A from Cod Liver Oil in Feeds

R. C. Holder and S. K. Ford added cod liver oil as a source of vitamin A to a vitamin A deficient ration at varying levels and stored for 60 days in burlap bags at 70° to 80° F. On 8-week tests with chicks no loss of vitamin A was detected. The stored feeds were compared to feeds to which the cod liver oil was added at 5-day intervals during the test period. The levels for comparison were below the minimum requirement for protection against vitamin A deficiency symptoms and maximum growth, as influenced by an adequate supply of vitamin A.

There was an indication of a slight loss of vitamin A from the stored feeds when one lot was continued on test for 10 weeks.

One hundred and fifty units of vitamin A per 100 grams of feed mixed in the feed and stored 60 days supplied the minimum vitamin A requirement for eight weeks in experiment 2 but proved slightly inadequate in experiment 1.

Some grades of meat or fish scraps used in poultry feeds may promote vitamin A destruction although there was no evidence of any loss from the meat scraps used in this investigation.

Different Breeds Need Same Amount of Cod Liver Oil

For three years, J. G. Halpin, C. E. Holmes and E. B. Hart of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station have tried feeding different amounts of cod liver oil to White Leghorn and Barred Rock laying hens. They have particularly sought to learn whether there is any difference in the vitamin D requirements of the two breeds.

The reason this question has come up is that some authorities believe Leghorns do not need as much fish oil as Rocks. Their reasoning is that Leghorns, having larger combs and wattles, are better able to absorb and use sunlight in building vitamin D.

However, the work has shown both breeds need about the same amount of cod liver oil—namely, 0.4 per cent of the ration, or a pint of oil per 100 pounds of mash, assuming that mash makes up 40 per cent of the ration. This on the basis of oil containing 85 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Altho Rocks and Leghorns seem to have about the same requirements, they do not react exactly alike to a shortage of vitamin D. When given insufficient vitamin D, the strain of Rocks used here tends to produce eggs with a higher percentage of abnormal embryos (many of which die before hatching) than do the Leghorns. On the other hand, Leghorn pullets are more apt to develop crooked breastbones than are Rocks when given too little vitamin D in the laying pens during fall and winter.

New Growth and Reproduction Factor

A new factor required for growth and reproduction in the domestic fowl has been previously reported from the laboratory of Cornell University. Further studies by Professors A. E. Schumacher and G. F. Heuser have confirmed the former findings, namely, that it is water-soluble, that it is destroyed by prolonged dry heat treatment and that it is absorbed on fuller's earth. Additional properties are its ability to dialize through semi-permeable membranes, its stability to boiling in an acid medium and its precipitation from a water solution with 90 per cent alcohol. This precipitation separates the factor from riboflavin and the antidermatosis factor.

In studying its growth-promoting properties with chicks the alcohol precipitate of a water extract of yeast was used. The basal ration was composed of 60.5 parts of table corn meal, 15.0 of peanut oil, 11.0 of purified casein, 5.0 of cane molasses, 5.0 of a salt mixture, 3.0 of soybean oil, 0.5 of cod liver oil, and thiamin (200 gamma per 100 grams of feed).

Chicks fed the basal ration only averaged 94 grams at six weeks of age. When the basal ration was supplemented with 400 gamma of synthetic riboflavin per 100 grams of feed they averaged 217 grams. When the basal ration was supplemented with the new factor (alcohol precipitate from 5 per cent of yeast) they averaged 154 grams. Supplementing with both the synthetic riboflavin and the new factor resulted in an average weight of 312 grams.

In determining the effect of the new factor upon hens a similar ration was used except that the protein content of the ration was decreased by replacing some of the casein with table corn meal. One-half per cent of wheat germ oil was also added. Hens fed this basal ration plus 7.5 per cent of yeast gave an average egg production of 60 per cent and a hatchability of 86 per cent during a four week preliminary or normal period. Following this the yeast supplement was discontinued for a period of five weeks. During this depletion period egg production was lowered to 38 per cent, hatchability dropped to zero within three weeks (and remained at zero for the remainder of the period) and body weight showed a decrease of over 200 grams.

After the depletion period the hens were placed on the experimental diets for a period of eight weeks. The pen continued on the basal ration only decreased in egg production to approximately 25 per cent. Body weight dropped an additional 80 grams. The hatchability remained at zero thruout the period. The pen receiving the basal ration plus a daily oral supplement of 250 gamma of synthetic riboflavin per bird maintained its egg production and body weight but increased in hatchability to 38 per cent. Thus riboflavin not only has a definite effect upon hatchability but is also necessary for maintenance of body weight and for egg production. The pen receiving the basal ration plus a supplement of the new factor (alcohol precipitate from 7.5 per cent of yeast) increased in egg production to 55 per cent. Body weight increased 154 grams and hatchability rose to 30 per cent. The most striking difference was noted in the pen receiving the basal ration plus supplements of synthetic riboflavin and the new factor in

amounts previously indicated. In this pen egg production rose to 60 per cent while body weight increased nearly 300 grams. Within two weeks hatchability returned to normal and averaged 87 per cent for the rest of the period.

After the experimental period, the hens were again placed on the basal ration only for five weeks. Egg production and body weight returned to the low level of the previous depletion period. Hatchability again dropped to zero within three weeks.

The results indicate that the new avian growth and reproduction factor has a specific effect upon chick growth, egg production, maintenance of body weight of hens and hatchability of eggs. When compared with the influence of riboflavin the new factor appears to have a relatively greater effect upon the maintenance of body weight of hens and egg production than upon hatchability.

Feed Control Officials to Meet in Washington

The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials will hold its 31st annual convention at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2 and 3, announces Sec'y L. E. Bopst, College Station, Md. Scheduled speakers on the program are:

H. W. TITUS: Buro of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., on "Utilization of Feed by the Growing Animal."

GEORGE WRIGHTMAN, sec'y and manager of the American Mineral Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia., on the "Role of Minerals in Feed Nutrition."

F. A. McLELLAN, Buffalo, N. Y., feed factory head, on a "Resume of the Feed Industry."

RALPH FIELD, Chicago, president of the

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American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n on relations between manufacturers and officials.

Special com'te reports will be made during the convention; discussion panels will cover special feed regulations, labeling requirements, and other problems of the officials.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Dobry Flour Mills, Inc., Yukon, Okla., pleaded guilty to a charge of shipping misbranded wheat gray shorts and screenings, labeled to contain not more than 6 per cent fiber, from Oklahoma into Texas, about Nov. 22, 1938, and was fined \$50 and costs. The product was found to consist in whole or in part of wheat brown shorts and screenings, and carried 7.01 per cent fiber.

Consolidated By-Product Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was charged with shipping quantities of misbranded beef and bone scrap about Aug. 23 and Sept. 9, 1938, from Pennsylvania into Maryland. Labels called for 50 per cent protein. One shipment was found to contain 46.16 per cent, the other 45.81 per cent protein. A plea of nolo contendere was entered for the defendant, and the court imposed a \$100 fine.

Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., pleaded guilty to a charge of shipping a quantity of wheat gray shorts and screenings from Oklahoma into Texas about Nov. 26, 1938, which were found to be adulterated and misbranded to the extent that the product consisted of wheat brown shorts and screenings, contained 7.34 per cent fiber instead of the labeled 6 per cent limit. The court imposed a \$50 fine.

Holloway in Charge of Carolina Sales

Thomas W. Holloway, connected with the sales force of Allied Mills and parent companies since 1918, and widely known thruout the entire South, will manage a new sales district consisting of North and South Carolina.

He is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Newberry College. For many years Mr. Holloway engaged in breeding Jersey cattle near Savannah, Ga. He served as president of the Georgia Jersey Cattle Club for three years and was active in the American Jersey Cattle Club. While breeding Jerseys, he established several class production records.

Mr. Holloway became affiliated with the Sugarine Company, which later became a part of Allied Mills, in 1918, as a dairy specialist. During recent years he has served as special representative of the Allied Mills kennel food department in the southern states. His headquarters will be at Columbia, S. C.



Thomas W. Holloway, Columbus, S. C.

Manganese and Eggshell Quality

A detailed study is reported in Arkansas Sta. Bull. 374 of the eggshell quality of approximately 5,200 eggs produced by six pens of pullets receiving rations varying in amounts and sources of manganese and containing varying amounts of calcium and phosphorus.

Pullets fed low manganese rations (7 p.p.m.) with either high or low levels of calcium and phosphorus produced eggs with distinctly different and inferior shell characteristics than those fed adequate amounts of manganese.

When a number of pullets on the manganese-deficient diets were changed to manganese-adequate diets, a rapid and marked improvement in shell quality occurred, while pullets changed from adequate- to deficient-manganese levels showed an even more rapid decrease in eggshell quality.

Rations containing 27 parts per million of manganese proved inadequate in some cases for the production of high quality eggshell, while 57 p.p.m. appeared entirely adequate. Manganese supplied in rice bran appeared equally as effective as manganous sulfate. Normal eggshells contained less than 0.00002 per cent manganese.

Values of Protein Concentrates

Gross values of combinations of protein concentrates have been determined by a method developed at the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station.

Day-old White Leghorn cockerels were fed a cereal diet containing 8.0 per cent protein, 1.0 per cent calcium and 0.7 per cent phosphorus for a two-week preliminary period. The following two weeks constituted the test period and selected chicks received a diet containing 11.0 per cent protein, 1.0 per cent calcium and 0.7 per cent phosphorus with exactly 3.0 per cent of protein furnished by the combination of concentrates under test. The gain in body weight over the negative control group was calculated for the supplementary protein intake (net gain per gram of supplementary protein consumed). Results are reported in comparison with casein arbitrarily given a value of 100.

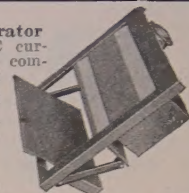
The gross value of the protein concentrates alone were: commercial casein, 100; Alaska herring fish meal (A), 105; Alaska herring fish meal (B), 103; salmon fish meal, 90; dried Alaska peas (A), 69; dried Alaska peas (B), 59.

Combinations by weight of salmon fish meal and dried Alaska peas (A) had the following gross protein values: 70-30, 79; 60-40, 84; and 50-50, 83. The combinations by weight

of Alaska herring fish meal (A) and dried Alaska peas (B) had the following gross protein values: 70-30, 96; 60-40, 99; 50-50, 103; a 60-40 combination of Alaska herring fish meal (B) and dried Alaska peas (A) had a gross value of 106.

The Alaska herring fish meals, alone or in combinations with peas, had a higher gross protein value than salmon fish meal. Higher gross protein values were obtained from the 60-40 and 50-50 combinations of the fish meals and dried Alaska peas than with the 70-30 combinations. All combinations of concentrates used had gross protein values slightly lower than the fish meals alone.

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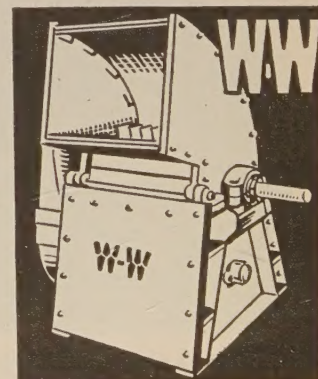
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Soybean Processing Plant at Fairport, O.

The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., whose large corn products manufacturing industry has been concentrated hitherto at Decatur, Ill., has extended its operation to Fairport Harbor, near Painesville, O., where soybeans will be processed.

A 26-acre site fronting 1,400 feet on Grand River, with four warehouses and a grain elevator with two marine legs for unloading lake vessels, was acquired from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. The buildings are of steel and metal sheathing, while the 1,000,000-bu. grain elevator, 135 ft. high, is of frame covered with iron.

The mouth of the river makes a natural harbor on the south shore of Lake Erie where raw materials can be received and the Staley products distributed to all parts of the world. In addition are three railroads, the B. & O., the Nickel Plate and the New York Central. Several miles of switch tracks accommodate 250 cars.

The elevator and three of the warehouses are being remodeled to suit the needs of the modern soybean mill which they will house. The fourth

warehouse has been taken down and its site will be employed as parking space.

In charge of the plant will be H. D. Egly of Fort Wayne, Ind., formerly with the Central Soya Co. of Decatur, Ind. Superintending the elevator will be Lee W. Taylor, who has worked at the elevator since 1922.

The Staley Company is a pioneer in the processing of soybeans, Mr. A. E. Staley having taken up the matter of growing soybeans with the farmers of Illinois in 1916, followed in 1922 by the installation of bean crushing machinery in the Decatur plant, altho the supply of beans was small and irregular.

Farmers had been urged by representatives of the company to contact the state experiment station for information on growing beans, and in 1925 there began an improvement in quality and quantity, and with the increased output an educational campaign had to be undertaken to promote the consumption of soybean oil meal in feeding farm stock. Feeders, mixers and manufacturers of feeds now recognize the value of soybean oil meal in the ration.

Wheat ground by 1,054 mills reporting to the Census during July amounted to 38,832,794 bus., against 39,290,329 bus. during July, 1938.

Sudan Grass Meal Source of Vitamin A

Efforts of the Nebraska Agricultural College to prove sudan grass meal a satisfactory source of vitamin A broke into light in tests made public at the annual poultry field day at Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 29, where the afternoon program found nearly 500 people in attendance. The tests, pointed out the experimenters, showed that sudan grass leaf meal contains substantial amounts of protein and of the growth promoting vitamin G.

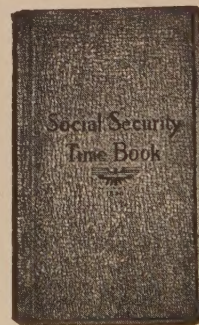
Six lots of 32 one-day-old chicks were used in the Sudan grass meal feeding test. Eight weeks after the start, three of the lots still had 32 chicks each, two had lost one chick each and one, fed a ration extremely low in vitamin A, had only 12 survivors.

One lot receiving only 2% sudan meal, along with white corn, gained faster than another receiving yellow corn and alfalfa meal. When 5% sudan meal was added to the white corn the chicks gained nearly 8% faster than their yellow corn-alfalfa meal competition, according to college experimental authorities.

But sudan grass meal as a source of vitamin A is not altogether a bed of roses, point out the experimenters. Proper curing of the sudan grass is vitally important to the preservation of its vitamins.

Export sales of Canadian wheat continue to be restricted largely to neutral countries such as Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Altho offers have been made daily to the United Kingdom acceptances by the British buyer have been extremely small since the outbreak of war. At the same time, the British government has bought 3,700,000 bus. of wheat from Rumania, 6,800,000 bus. from Uruguay, 7,500,000 bus. of wheat and 2,500,000 bus. of wheat flour from Australia and there have been less well authenticated reports of purchases in the Argentine.—James Richardson & Sons.

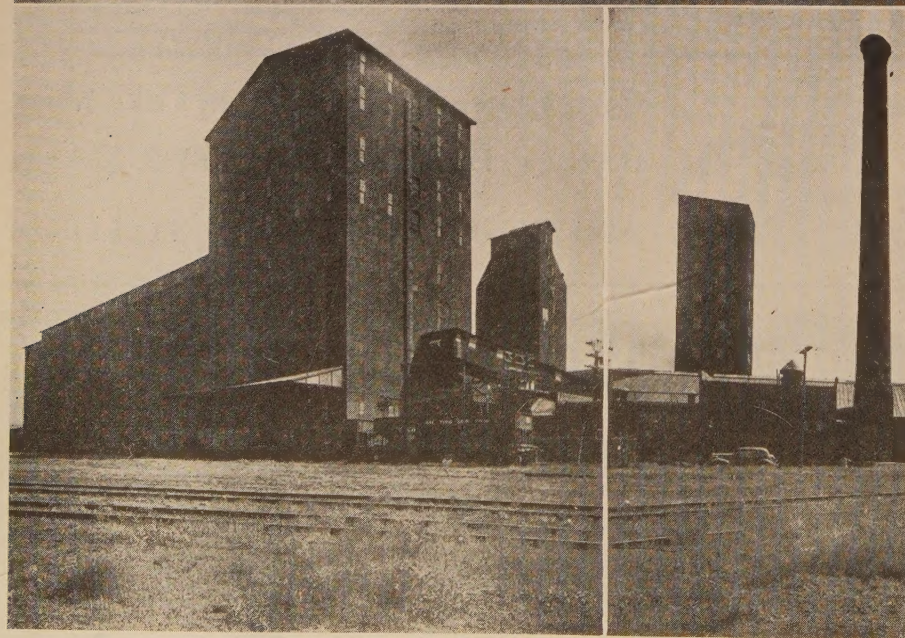
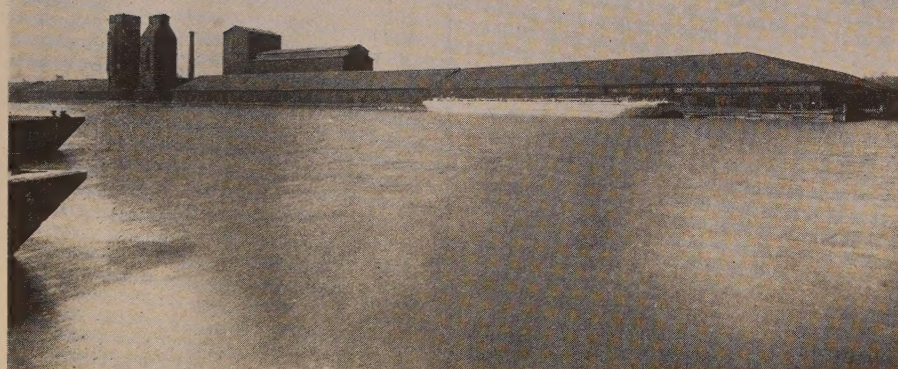
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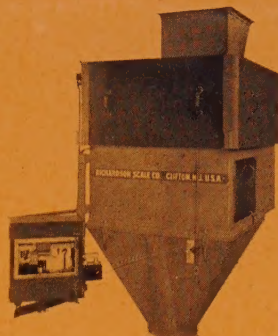


Above: Fairport Harbor, O., properties of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., from the harbor. Below: Two views of the grain handling facilities.



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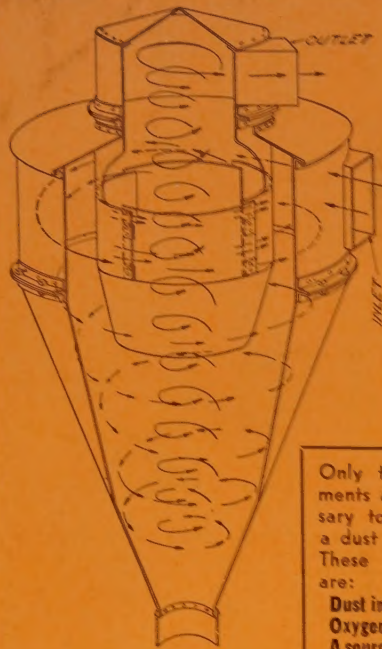


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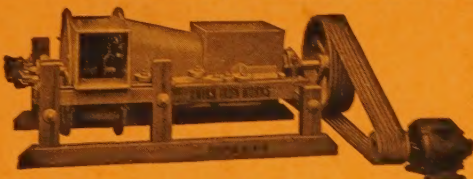
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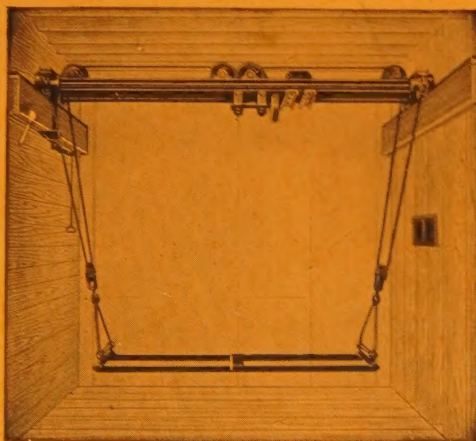
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